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THE MASSACRE AT HANCOCK'S BRIDGE.

Dr. Ellen B. Smith.

During the winter of 1777-78 the British army under Howe occupied Philadelphia. Within its comfortable limits the Red-coats made themselves quite at home at the firesides of the Tories, who were many and rich.

While within the city the invaders danced and drank, made love and played cards in their wigs and ruffles, gold lace and powder, without the patriots starved, froze and barely managed to keep life in their miserable bodies at Valley Forge.

The cause of the Revolutionists was at its lowest ebb; to an impartial observer it did not seem that there could be a doubt as to the ability of the British to crush the American army in the spring. Washington was forced to scour the country far and wide for food and many expeditions were sent into New Jersey on this errand. To break up this source of supplies and to put a stop to the annoyance to which he was subjected from Wayne's command, the British commander sent a strong expedition into the lower counties of New Jersey with orders to destroy thoroughly all animals and provisions that they could not carry off and to break up any bands of militia which they should encounter.

It is probable that the destruction of the tea at Greenwich had not been forgotten and punishment for the bold rebels at Cobansey was part of the program.

The British force consisted of a body of regulars under Colonel Mawhood who, by the way, had commanded one of the regiments so thoroughly whipped at Princeton; and of a force

of irregulars called the Queen's Rangers, consisting of Tories who had been recruited in New York and Connecticut and who were, as their name implies, hardy, active young men whom their intrepid leader, Major Simcoe, had brought to a high state of discipline and efficiency.

Had the British armies everywhere been disciplined and led as was this expedition into Salem county, the outcome of the struggle would have been different.

Mawhood's men marched down from Camden, while the Rangers came down the river in boats landing in Penn's Neck



**Hancock House, Hancock's Bridge, N. J.
Built 1734.**

and marching to unite with their comrades at Salem. There they were joined by Tories to the number of 300 who were at once uniformed and drilled.

We are informed from patriot sources that the British forces numbered from 1,200 to 1,500 men before they were joined by the neighborhood Tories. If this number is correct it is not to be wondered at that the patriot militia, which assembled under Col. Benjamin Holme, could not make head against them. The wonder is that they assembled at all.

Let us imagine the bustle of excitement and preparation among the people of the county side when it was known that the British were really coming.

Once before, when the British war vessels had sailed up the Delaware, had the county been thrown into a fever of apprehension, but the stately *Augusta*, the gallant *Roebuck* and their consorts had sailed on to be met at forts Mifflin and Mercer with that stubborn resistance whose story forms one of the brightest spots in the annals of the Revolutionary War.

Now, however, there could be no doubt. The British were advancing, coming nearer every hour. Trustworthy scouts brought news that they had left Camden on the 17th of March. That night they bivouacked at Sharpstown. To-morrow they would be in Salem.

What hasty collecting together of household treasures, burying of silver and of money, hiding away in secure places of barrels of flour, sides of bacon and driving of horses and cattle to the woods. What galloping to and fro along the muddy roads of messengers big with important errands; what furbishing up of old flint locks unused since the French and Indian war; what casting of bullets from pewter plates and spoons; what consultations in taverns, aided by Salem county's famous apple-jack; what burning courage found vent in high-hearted resolves to hurl the tyrants from their peaceful farms and villages! But alas! these brave resolutions needed to be backed by something more substantial than high sounding language stimulated as above hinted; they needed the sustained courage and steadiness which discipline alone can give.

To think of opposing hundreds of the best soldiers of the best army in the world by a crowd of farmers, fishermen and trappers who had never been under fire, never marched five miles in company, had only the semblance of organization and were under the command of men of little more experience than themselves, was madness and yet it was done.

And here in this old mansion on the night of the 21st of March, 1778, was struck a blow which for a time was the undoing of the patriot cause in these counties. But the blow was achieved at such a cost that it decided the British com-

mander to return to Philadelphia at once and leave the Co-hansey rebels to be punished at some more convenient season.

This is the story of the massacre at Hancock's Bridge.

When the British had arrived in Salem the militia was concentrated on the south side of Alloways creek and the three bridges which crossed this stream were all strongly guarded.

Twice the English soldiers attempted to force a crossing at Quinton's Bridge, but though successful in luring a part of our men across the bridge and into a disastrous ambushade they found the passage of the stream so stubbornly contested that after two attempts they were forced to withdraw. A demonstration was then made against Thompson's Bridge at Allowaystown, but finding our people in force there, that also was given up.

Nothing remained but to attack the detachment which guarded Hancock's Bridge, for it would never do to allow a rabble of militia to boast of having successfully resisted Mawhood's regiment and the Queen's Rangers.

Warned by the stout resistance encountered at the other posts the British planned a very hazardous and dangerous expedition which was executed with such dash and precision that it was thoroughly successful.

On the night of the 21st of March, Maj. Simcoe with a picked force of Rangers embarked at Salem and dropped down the river to Alloways creek. Here they were delayed from going farther down by the tide and so changed their plans and landed on the marsh about three miles from the village.

From this point they made their way across the marsh to the road which approached the village from the southwest, thus taking it in the rear.

Fancy the perils of that night's march across a half frozen marsh, stumbling into holes, miring in muddy ditches and crashing through shell ice and clumps of dead reeds, falling, rising with a muttered oath and ever staggering forward, forward perhaps to an ambush set by the foe, for who would be sure that the guides were not treacherous. At last they reached the road and soon closed in upon the village lying peacefully asleep. At the Hancock House in whose walls we set the memorial tablet to-day, those whom we would commemorate were

also asleep, worn out from watching a force of British who had threatened the town all day by the Salem road. At nightfall these enemies had disappeared and the weary militia now had gone to snatch some sleep.

Here was the farmer dreaming of his acres which would soon need the plough, here the fisherman longing to be spreading his net in the tumbling waters of the bay, here the venerable owner of the house Judge Hancock, a Quaker and non-combatant who, since his house had been used for barracks, had been in the habit of leaving it in the day-time and returning to sleep there at night, a practice to which he owed his death.

This little band had posted two sentinels and then gone peacefully to bed.

They woke to find themselves surrounded by armed men. Their sentinels had been bayoneted so silently that no alarm was raised; all the doors of the house were guarded and there was nothing to do but to surrender. This they did, but to no purpose. They were hunted from room to room and when in the attic they could retreat no longer were bayoneted like rats in a hole.

Judge Hancock and several Quakers with him met a like fate.

The triumph of Maj. Simcoe was complete and had it not been marred by the massacre of unarmed men, would have commanded our admiration, foeman though he was.

This disaster to our cause forced the militia posted at the other bridges to retire to the next practicable line of defense, a stream running parallel to Alloways creek, about twelve miles to the south. Here the British left them undisturbed and after ravaging the county for food and forage retired to Philadelphia, carrying their plunder with them.

So the gallant colonel, the brilliant major and their iron soldiers withdrew after a successful campaign, congratulating themselves that they had thoroughly broken up the nest of rebels in Salem county.

But these rebels were of their own blood and that blood is stirred by defeat to further effort. Perceiving plainly that they needed training and experience in order to oppose their foes with any show of success, they took the only way open to obtain

these. The visit of the enemy did good; it deepened and broadened their attachment to their cause. Instead of high hearted hopes and boastful speeches there now burned a steady determination to learn the game of war, and thus match the tyrants with men of equal skill.

It was this spirit in the land that recruited the thin ranks of Washington's army in the spring; that found food, clothing and ammunition for those ragged heroes, and above all upheld the hands of their great leader until victory came at last.

The old mansion where this occurred is still standing on the green and still surrounded by the great trees planted by the Hancocks for their refreshment and protection.

On a May day there is no pleasanter sight in our country side than the old brick house, the great trees and the green grass, then at its best. Later in the season the dryness of our summer takes away from its beauty, but there are few spots where the turf has been undisturbed as here for nearly two hundred years.

The old pent house has been taken down but the holes in the wall where the supporting rafters entered can still be seen. Bees have found their way through these holes and under the floors of the second story is a rich store of honey and wax.

Upstairs where the massacre took place they show you dark stains on the floor which are said to be patriot blood; and from a second story window in the low part it is said a woman jumped with her child to escape the British soldiers on that terrible night in March.

About the old house the farmers' children frolic in the sun, the geese and ducks discuss their affairs and people come and go on the errands of everyday life.

Yet in spite of all this there lingers about it an impressive atmosphere which seems to speak to us of the deeds of the past. It is as if a voice said "Look at me! remember the great sacrifice made here, remember the blood spilled within these walls that a nation might be free, remember the deeds of a sterner and simpler generation, who gave their all for liberty."

Thus speaking may it stand long as it has stood, an impressive reminder to the old and an object lesson to the young as long as liberty shall be cherished and our country loved by

the men and women who come and go around it, and if at mid-night when the storm winds howl and the great tree branches creak and toss in restless agony over its mossy roofs—if then the ghosts of those who were here cut off “most untimely” do not walk abroad, and no tradition says they do, it is because the soul of the patriot however and whenever sped finds rest so sure and soon that naught can tempt it to return.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION BURIED
AT LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

Mrs. Charles F. Weigle.

Not pillared shaft, nor monument,
 We rear to-day,
We mark the earthly tenement
Of these who were with battle rent
 By boulder gray—
Type of the rough, ascending road,
Whose conquered heights lead up to God.
 Not their's the rest,
The pampered luxury of life—
They knew its toil, its rugged strife,
 Its stern behest
To rise, and gird their armor on,
Nor stay, till yet the dawning sun
 Of liberty,
Pregnant with promise, flood, the skies,
And blazons forth their victories.
 The panoply
Of war was theirs, the battle-hymn,
The full circumference and rim
 Of sacrifice:
That we, who pluck the fruited vine
Of Peace, and drink its sacred wine,
 Rich with the dyes
Of life-blood which they shed, may know
The gift of Freedom, and bestow,
 With open hand,
Its crown of vantage, and its crest
Of power, on lowly and oppressed
 Of every land.

And thus we come in humble gratitude.

Where time, nor death, nor latitude

Of East or West,

Can dim the memory of the just,

Or serve to lose their honored dust.

And where they rest—

These pioneers for truth and right—

We place this stone, symbol of might

And victory.

What though a century has passed?

The cycle of the years at last

Has brought to thee,

Thou stranger dead! this crown of wreath,

And drapery of flag. Beneath

Its hallowed folds,

The barriers of age forgot,

Thy patriot daughters bless this spot,

And all it holds

Of valor, service, martyrdom.

The generations yet to come

Shall know thee:

For times effacing blight is not,

To such as fill thy chosen lot,

Of loyalty

To God and man; no longer then,

Unknown shall lie thine ashes: when

Roll of drum,

And thrill of fife, and tread of martial feet,

Once more Memorial day shall greet,

The breadth and sum

Of thy far-reaching strife shall break

From out the shadowed past, and wake

Its echo here,

Where laurel, and the immortelle,

Shall wreathe thy deathless citadel.

"Freedom! their battle-cry—

'Freedom,' or leave to die!"

Ah! and they meant the word,

Not as with us 'tis heard,

Not a mere party shout;

They gave their spirits out—

Trusted the end to God."

BITS OF TENNESSEE HISTORY.

*Lucy Henderson Horton, Old Glory Chapter, Franklin,
Tennessee.*

"To know the old era you must search with a lantern; to know the new era you must winnow."

In searching for the history of the men who inhabited this land of ours in the days of the mastodon and mammoth our lantern fails us all too soon. Flint arrow heads have been found in the skeletons of these animals which prove that men skilled in the use of this weapon fretted their life upon America's stage many thousands of years ago, in comparison with whom Abraham was a modern man.

For eight years numerous expeditions have been sent out from the American Museum of Natural History for the purpose of exploring the homes of the cliff-dwellers. Thinking possibly treasures might be buried under their stone castles, excavations were made which resulted in unmistakable evidence of a race antedating the cliff-dwellers. The cliff-dweller had for weapon the bow, arrow and arrow point, these cave dwellers lived before such things were invented, their weapon was the throwing stick. There are evidences of greater culture, of a higher civilization than with the cliff-dweller. Their burial robe is more superb. Their art of making mummies, although the methods be different, was abreast with that of ancient Egypt.

It has required eight years to get enough of the remains of the American cave dwellers together to demonstrate the actual existence of paleolithic men, on this continent.

The study of races antedating the American Indian is bewildering. The mound builders we know were a people who understood the smelting of ore and mining. They were not savage in a certain sense. They were a hard working people, and great labor is not characteristic of the savage. They had skill, and were lovers of the beautiful.

Innumerable mounds are found in the Mississippi Valley, which includes all territory between the Appalachian and the

Rocky Mountains. Some of these mounds are curved, some square and some serpentine in shape.

Whence came these people, how long did they remain and why and when did they go? What bewildering visions are raised by these questions. Bancroft says these mounds contain the bones of men unlike the American Indian, their "broader foreheads, larger facial angle, the less angular figure of the orbits of the eye, the more narrow nose, the less evident projection of the jaw. . . . bear a surprisingly exact resemblance to that of the race of nobles who sleep in the ancient tombs of Peru."

One of these mounds is in the immediate vicinity of Nashville and is known as the Carleville mound because Monsieur Carleville, the French trader, had his store upon this mound in 1714. Pottery which indicates skill in the workman and images which we suppose represented idols have been taken from mounds in our own county.

When the Long Hunters, led by Col. James Knox, came in 1769 to hunt and to explore what is now middle Tennessee they found vast cemeteries of an extinct race, they found many bones in caves and mounds. How densely populated the Mississippi Valley must have been in the days of the mound builders can be imagined from the fact that more than one hundred thousand skeletons of this ancient people have been found in a single county in Iowa.

The most interesting ancient construction in Tennessee is the old stone fort in Coffee county, one mile from Manchester, just above Barren Fork and Taylor Fork of Duck river. This shows great labor. Some have thought that DeSoto and his men built this fort, but it is impossible. August 7, 1819, Col. Andrew Erwin, who owned the land upon which the fort stands had a white oak tree growing upon the wall of the fort cut down, then he and Major Murray counted 357 annual rings, which proves the fort to have been at least thirty years old when Columbus discovered America.

When DeSoto, this El Dorado adventurer of the sixteenth century, roamed the wilds of what is now Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, the mound builders had vanished, how long since one can only imagine. We know that De Soto gave

name to the Appalachian chain of mountains, a term derived from the Indians. On his way ever westward seeking gold he came, Bancroft tells us, to Chickasaw Bluffs (now Memphis, Tennessee), April 25, 1541. It was then he first saw our majestic river, the Mississippi. An incident happened here which bears the color of the times. The idea prevailed in all the world that there existed somewhere a fountain from whose waters if one drunk he would have perpetual youth. De Soto was told of an old Indian chief living at Chickasaw Bluffs who had great power with his tribe, but a mystery hung about him. He secluded himself from all the world except a very few personal attendants through whom his mandates to his tribe were issued. When De Soto heard of this and of the chief's great age he thought "this man surely knows where is to be found the fountain of perpetual youth and I will wring his secret from him." Hence he sought an interview, but was denied. This imperious man who brooked no denial finally prevailed and was admitted to the chief's presence. Imagine his great surprise when a man withered with age met him.

The old man with innate knowledge of humanity had secluded himself fearing the sight of his physical infirmities might lead others to think him incapable of ruling.

When La Salle had conceived his vast project of extending French power in the lower Mississippi Valley and thence attacking Mexico, on his way, at Chickasaw Bluffs in 1682 he built a fort and called it Prud'homme. This fort and a rude cabin built by La Salle were the first handicraft of civilized man in Tennessee except indeed the four pirogues built by De Soto in 1541. La Salle made here a trading post.

This seems ever to have been a desirable location, for later when Spain claimed exclusive right to the Mississippi river one of her cordon of forts was here, and here she exacted toll of the flat boats of Kentucky on their way to New Orleans with produce. Spain grew so wild in her exactions that at times she would confiscate whole fleets of flat boats until enraged Kentucky, hemmed in on the east by a barrier of mountains and on the west by the Mississippi river, declared she would have an outlet, that she would send down fleets of flat boats filled with armed men and take possession of New

Orleans. The remains of an old Spanish fort at New Orleans, St. Charles, built in defense against this threat still stands. This fort at Chickasaw Bluffs was abandoned by Spain during the administration of Gayoso. His name lives in that of one of Memphis' principal hotels.

Not from the west though was Tennessee to be settled but from Virginia and North Carolina. In 1655 Col. Wood, who lived at the fall of James river, sent a party of discovery westward, passing through Cumberland Gap. They were pioneers of that vast flood of emigration which but little more than a century later poured its current of life and activity into Tennessee. In 1748 Dr. Thomas Walker made a journey of exploration through this region about Cumberland Gap. In 1769 Joseph Martin of Virginia who previous to this time had been hunter and trader, with five or six other adventurers, tried to make a settlement in Powell's Valley. This included what is now Lee county, Virginia, and Claiborne and Hancock counties, Tennessee, and reached beyond Cumberland Gap. These men put in corn and other field products but in the latter part of the summer Indians broke up the settlement.

Haywood tells us in his history of Tennessee, that the "first settlers on the Cumberland river came thither under Henderson's purchase by virtue of the Cherokee deeds made to him and his associates." The purchase referred to was that of Transylvania, now Kentucky and a part of Tennessee extending to Cumberland river and the southwest of Virginia. This Transylvania company was organized in 1774 and consisted of Richard Henderson and John Williams of Granville county, North Carolina, William Johnston and James Hogg, Thomas Hart and John Luttrell and Nathaniel Hart of Orange, while Leonidas Henly Bullock of Granville and David Hart of Orange held half shares, making eight shares in all. The company signed a treaty with the Cherokees, March 17, 1775, at Sycamore Shoals on Watauga river. Joseph Martin was attorney for the company and entry taker for the Powell's valley division of the purchase. On this occasion Oconastota, a Cherokee orator, called Chief Warrior and head prince of the Cherokee nation (the same person whose elegant Indian treaty pitcher was presented to the Tennessee Historical Society by

Mrs. President Polk), made an eloquent and pathetic appeal to his people to hold their lands. But in spite of this the treaty was signed. The machinery of government was gotten into shape and a member sent up to Continental Congress.

Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, and Alexander Martin, governor of North Carolina, repudiated the purchase because it was the work of individuals. The two states however availed themselves of the benefit of the treaty and gave the Transylvania company in lieu of their purchase four hundred thousand acres of land lying between the Ohio and Green rivers.

In 1779 Richard Henderson opened a land office at French Lick (now Nashville, Tennessee) for the sale of the company's lands. This same year James Robertson founded a settlement at this place. It is worthy of note that Robertson deeded a lot in Nashville to the half-breed McGillevray, that remarkable character, chief of the Creek Indians, who was at the same time a general in the American army, a colonel in the British and in the Spanish armies. This deed of lot must have been a kind of peace offering from Robertson, for McGillevray made atrocious raids along the Cumberland for twelve years giving these early settlers much trouble.

Ten years previous to this time the Watauga settlement had been made. We note in passing a land mark. Near Jonesboro, Tennessee, a tree still stands in the bark of which Daniel Boone cut the words "D. Boone cilled a Bar 1760." This bold adventurer reported on first going to Kentucky "heards of deer and droves of buffalo thousands and thousands."

We are indebted to the buffalo for the tracery of our roadways. The buffalo trail became the Indian trail and this became the trader's trace, the trails widened into roads, the roads into turnpikes and these in turn were transformed into railroads. Thus we have the evolution of the railroad.

The brave men of the Watauga settlement under the leadership of McDowell, Sevier, Shelby and Campbell turned the tide of war in favor of America at King's Mountain. With what a thrill of joy Tennesseans recall this fact. And yet there was a force back of this we must not forget—the Indian agent.

Great Britain's policy during her invasion was to keep the

Indians excited. Washington had always thought to draw on this western country should matters come to the worst, and yet the fear of another Indian war was to him a nightmare. Col. Campbell writes to Gates under date Sep. 3, 1780, that the Indians were harassing their frontiers and pleads that as a reason for not being able to join him. Gates was defeated at Camden; Savannah and Charleston were in the hands of the British; Georgia and South Carolina were conquered and the enemy was turning with exultation to North Carolina and Virginia. This was the most critical moment of the Revolution. Just at this juncture the savages were quieted by the diplomacy of the Indian agent, Joseph Martin, so the Watauga men were enabled to strike a blow for liberty at King's Mountain. Had the Indians not been quieted these men must have stayed at home to defend their own firesides. Thus it seems that the Indian agent was the hinge upon which the Revolution turned.

When the cession of Tennessee was ratified by congress a temporary form of government was established. Martin was urged for the office of governor by Patrick Henry also by Lee, Grayson, Bland and others. John Sevier, however was called to this office.

In running over the roll of members of the state legislature from Williamson county in Tennessee's early history we find the familiar names—in the senate: N. F. Perkins, Thomas H. Benton, Newton Cannon, John Bell, Barclay Martin; in the house: William Martin, Samuel Perkins, Newton Cannon, M. P. Gentry.

A PRISON SHIP MARTYR.

DANIEL SULLIVAN commanded a company of militia at Bigaduce (Castine), Maine. A British sloop under Mowet entered the bay, February 21, 1780. They landed, took Captain Sullivan prisoner, burned his house and all its contents. He was sent to Halifax and from there to New York and put on the prison ship, the *Jersey*. After about six months he was exchanged but died on his way home.

(From a letter written in 1856 by Hiram Emery, who had the facts from Lydia and Hannah, daughters of Captain Daniel Sullivan.)

THE ELLSWORTH HOMESTEAD—ELMWOOD,

The State Chapter-House of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

In September an invitation was sent out by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution inviting their friends to the opening of the new state chapter house, the far-famed Ellsworth homestead. Thus it read:

"You are cordially invited by the
CONNECTICUT
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
to attend the opening exercises at
The Ellsworth Homestead
at two o'clock p. m.
on Thursday, October the eighth
nineteen hundred and three
Windsor, Connecticut.

"The Ellsworth Homestead has recently been presented by the descendants of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Oliver Ellsworth was born in 1745. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut, a member of the Council of Safety, one of the framers of the Federal Constitution, a Minister Plenipotentiary to France, Senator, and Chief Justice of the United States."

On the afternoon of October 8th, 1903, the historic, Colonial house in the old town of Windsor, once the house of one of Connecticut's most distinguished gentlemen and statesmen, Oliver Ellsworth, was formally presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, was accepted in their name.

Oliver Ellsworth was born in Windsor, April 29, 1745, dying in the same town November 26, 1807. His services to his country were many. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and also one of those who represented Connecticut at the federal convention which met in Philadelphia in May and June, 1787, to draw up the constitution of the United States. At this time he proposed and secured the acceptance of the "Connecticut Compromise," which settled the representation in congress.

From 1789 to 1796 he was United States senator from Connecticut, and soon after became the second chief justice of the United States, succeeding John Jay. For some years he resided in France, being envoy extraordinary to that country, and at that time he brought about a treaty between France and the United States.

Through the patriotic zeal of Mrs. Frank C. Porter, a lineal descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, has been secured to the Con-



Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and his wife, Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth.

necticut Daughters of the American Revolution, this beautiful home of which he said it was "the best part, of the best town, of the best state, of the best country in the world." The gift was from every known living descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, about 135 in number, and the money value of the place between four and five thousand dollars, while the sentimental value is beyond computation. The generosity and efforts of Mrs. Porter have been met with the same spirit by the Connecticut chapters, the house has been placed in repair, partially furnished in luxuriant Colonial style, and it is hoped that the work may

in the near future be perfected so that the furnishings may be quite worthy of the home of so distinguished a son of Connecticut.

On the day of the dedication there was loaned and on exhibition a piece of Gobelin tapestry, which had been presented by Napoleon Bonaparte to Oliver Ellsworth, also a satin spangled bag, which was a present to Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, wife of the chief justice.

The exercises were entirely out of doors, on the spacious lawn in front of the porch of "Elmwood." The state regent with Miss Jennie Loomis, regent of the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, and the speakers of the day, occupied the porch, while the audience occupied camp chairs directly in front.

Soon after two, the Ellsworth family, who had enjoyed a reunion breakfast in Hartford, arrived, closely followed by Governor Chamberlain and staff, escorted by the first company Governor's foot guard, which was organized in the year 1771. The audience arose as the governor's party approached the house, and at the same time, a large flag was unfurled from the new staff in the yard. The national colors were suspended from several large elms, (there were originally thirteen elm trees there, for the thirteen original states) and also our Connecticut state flag. Directly over the porch, between two draped flags, was a large Daughters of the American Revolution emblem. The house has been newly papered and painted throughout, one room having the original paper which Oliver Ellsworth brought from France. Colonial designs have been selected quite in harmony with the character of the house. The windows are draped with dainty white muslin curtains, edged with ball fringe. On the front door is the original brass knocker. There have been many beautiful and rare articles of Colonial design given, and loaned for the day, but the most interesting were the choice pieces which were in the old house in the days when the chief justice was living. Most conspicuous among these was the Chippendale sofa and chair, the latter having the original covering. These are in the state drawing-room, and are soon to be loaned for exhibition to the St. Louis exposition. On the mantel in this room is the dainty marble and gold clock brought from France. Facing the clock is a

very handsome mirror. In the breakfast-room is an old corner cupboard, which once belonged to Oliver Ellsworth's mother, and which has just been placed in this house. This cupboard contains the little solid silver pitcher owned by the Ellsworths, a genuine May Flower plate, Mt. Vernon tea-pot, and many other historic plates, etc. The dining room contains a fine specimen of a Happlewhite side-board and dining table, while over the fireplace are some pewter platters, etc. On a stand in this room is the celebrated copper and silver urn from which George Washington was served coffee when he breakfasted here. On the dining room floor is a carpet which has been woven on an old loom by one of the Connecticut Daughters now living. In the reception room may be found a desk where the guest book will be kept for visitors to register, and also several very pretty small tables. In the library back of the reception room was a quaint runaround, which was used in the olden time for serving tea. In the lower hall was a very handsome scroll-top high-boy and long sofa.

Three of the chambers have four-post bedsteads, and one room contains a trundle bed, and the cradle in which the Ellsworth twins were rocked. These beds are draped with the old fashioned chintz and the state bedroom has a beautiful old bed spread, the work of Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth. One of the back chambers is known as the spinning room, and contains several spinning wheels together with many articles which have rested in the attic for more than a century, including a toaster, a David Ellsworth cartridge box, Dutch oven, oven-shovel, etc.

Other gifts to Elmwood include chairs, tables, embroideries, candlesticks, snuffers, andirons, low-boys, china, etc.

The following program was delightfully carried out:

Mrs. Kinney, regent of Connecticut, presiding.

Invocation, Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut.

Hymn, "For Home and Country." Singing by Consolidated Chapter Glee Clubs, under the direction of Mrs. S. S. Thompson, of New Haven; Mrs. Elmer Beardsley, of Bridgeport, and Mrs. Louis R. Curtis, of Southington.

A greeting, by His Excellency, Abiram Chamberlain, governor of Connecticut.

Address, Mr. William W. Ellsworth.

Presentation of the deed of the Homestead by Mrs. Frank C. Porter.

Acceptance in behalf of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Kinney, state regent.

Singing, "The Star Spangled Banner," soloist, Mrs. S. S. Thompson, accompanied by Hatch's Military Band.



Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney,
State Regent, Connecticut D. A. R.

Address, "Oliver Ellsworth," Mr. Arthur L. Shipman, of Hartford.
Singing, "The Darby Ram," by the Chapter Glee Clubs.

Letters, read by the Hon. Henry E. Taintor.

Remarks, Mrs. John Marshall Holcombe.

Music, "America," to be sung by the audience, with band accompaniment.

Benediction, by the Rev. Roscoe Nelson, of Windsor.

Reception to Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain, followed by an inspection of the Homestead and band concert on the lawn.

The various committees, under the able guidance of the state regent, must feel only gratification at the successful culmination of their summer's work, and the Ellsworth family are to be congratulated on the splendid gift they have made to the Daughters of the American Revolution, perpetuating for all time this historic homestead of Oliver Ellsworth, gentleman, jurist, and statesman, whom Connecticut is proud to claim and honor.—KATHERINE SEDGWICK BACON, *State Secretary*.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON AND HER TIMES, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, *Honorary Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution*. The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth avenue, New York. Price, \$2.50.

The book should be in the hands of every Daughter of the American Revolution. It tells the true story of Mary Washington. It pays a noble and discriminating tribute to our ancestors. The social life of the eighteenth century has been dwelt upon, but the book is largely devoted to the annals of the Revolution. All previous theories of Mary Washington's childhood and girlhood are changed through the late discovery of her mother's will. Mrs. Pryor's information, beyond the ordinary sources, has been drawn from many unpublished letters, diaries and documents, telling facts of social and domestic life in early Virginia. It contains sixty illustrations, many of them loaned from the unequalled collection of colonial pictures owned by Alice Morse Earle. An interesting and brilliant book.

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY.

Connecticut D. A. R. Hymn. By Miss Ella A. Fanning.

Offspring of noble sires,
Proud of our heritage,
Ours to rehearse the deeds,
Heroes have done.
Ours to repeat the cry
Fired them in days gone by,
"For home and country fair,"
To do or die.

Daughter, or Son, or Dame,
Ours in fond memory
Still to keep unimpaired
Glory they've won;
Ours to restore to fame
Each half-forgotten name,
By home and country fair,
Not one shall die!

Hope of the land, arise!
Proud in your privilege,
Fondly the graves revere
Where heroes lie!
Each faded flag ye hoard,
Each rude and bloodstained sword,
Speak in resounding tones
Which ne'er shall die.

God of the patriot,
Heed our endeavoring,
Thou who our fathers' prayers
Didst not deny;
Blest be Thy love divine,
Each haunt shall prove a shrine,
Source of true freedom's fire,
Born ne'er to die.

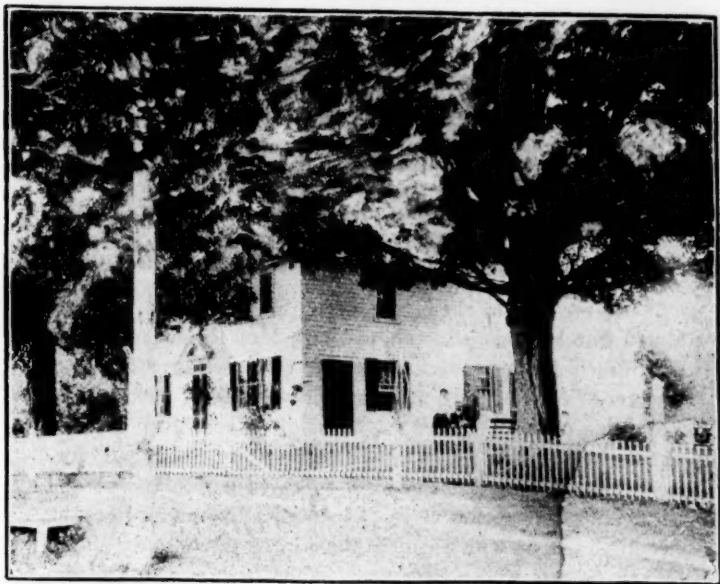
COGSWELL TAVERN, NEW PRESTON, CONNECTICUT.

August 26th, 1903, representatives of the New Milford, Washington and Litchfield chapters met with Mrs. Charles Whittlesey Pickett at her charming old home in New Preston, known to history as Cogswell Tavern, and also as the homestead of the numerous family of Whittleseys.

Cogswell Tavern was the home of William Cogswell, son of Edward Cogswell of Preston, who had moved into the hills of Litchfield county and given to his new home the name of New Preston. William was the first moderator of the town of Washington, and when the troubles with the mother country arose, was always a staunch patriot, rapidly rising in the Continental army to the rank of major. In 1762 he had married Annie Whittlesey, daughter of Eliphalet and Dorothy Whittlesey of Whittlesey valley, and a granddaughter of Governor Thomas Welles of Hartford. Annie Whittlesey Cogswell is the "patron saint" of the Judea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Washington, and was an able and efficient business woman, the mistress, in her husband's absence, over the many and varied industries of his large estate of more than two thousand acres. Many stories are told of her fearless encounters with Tories, and her patriotic responses to the frequent and sudden demands made upon her to feed large bodies of our troops on their way to the front. On one occasion twenty-six kettles were necessary to the preparation of one meal for the soldiers, on another a sudden order came for breakfast for three hundred. At this tavern Washington stopped with his suite on that same journey to West Point which had the Wolcott house for another of its halting places, and during which the news of Arnold's treason reached the commander-in-chief. Cogswell family tradition is very clear in its statement that Washington had heard the news before reaching the tavern, for his agitation while there was so great that he could drink but a bowl of milk as he paced the floor. In the kitchen is still to be seen the great stone fireplace whence all this hospitality was dispensed, a fireplace into which a tall

man could walk upright. Upstairs is "Washington's Room" where on other occasions, the chief passed the night. Besides its fine colonial furniture it contains a large chest full of family homespun linen.

In this historic place Mrs. Pickett, herself a Daughter of the American Revolution, invited the Washington and New Milford Chapters and the officers of the board of management of the Litchfield Chapter to meet together for a social and patriotic "good time."



Cogswell Tavern.

Mrs. Pickett at 2:30 o'clock with her graceful address of welcome expressed the regret shared by all over the absence of the state regent, Mrs. Kinney. The regent of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, was called upon to respond for Mrs. Kinney and to tell of the Oliver Ellsworth homestead, "Elmwood Hall," which has been presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by the Ellsworth heirs. Mrs. Buel concluded her response with a short

paper she had been asked to prepare on the "Old Houses of Litchfield." Mrs. Pickett followed with an interesting and inspiring account of Anna Whittlesey Cogswell and the old house, couched in her best style of alternating wit and earnestness, of amusing incident and deep feeling.

The second half of the program opened with the presentation to Mrs. Pickett by the Judea Chapter, of a tablet commemorative of the "Tavern" and its entertainment of Washington and his officers and men. The tablet is a simple white shield with the following inscription in black letters:

"1764.

In this house lived
WILLIAM COGSWELL,
Major 13th Conn. Militia,
and his wife,

ANNIE WHITTLESEY COGSWELL.

Here General Washington and many of his officers
and men were entertained during the war.

Placed by the Judea Chapter, D. A. R.
Aug. 26th, 1903."

It was unveiled by the regent, Mrs. Orlando Brown, and presented with a gracious speech, to which Mrs. Pickett responded with much feeling. Mrs. Bostwick of the Roger Sherman Chapter of New Milford was then introduced and gave a brief, interesting paper on an historic house of New Milford now deserted like so many of its kind. Mrs. Henry S. Mygatt, formerly regent of the same chapter, followed with a few cordial words of greeting, one verse of "America" was sung and the meeting broke up with a vote of thanks and three hearty cheers for our hostess whose charming method of presiding had delighted all.

Generous hospitality well worthy of the traditions of the "Tavern" was then dispensed in the dining room.

BETSY ROSS AND THE FLAG.

Alice Crossette Hall.

When deftly you fashioned our first noble flag—
But whether with linen or cotton or floss
What matters it since 'twas so skilfully done,—
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

Have known the full meaning of those glowing bars,
That square of deep blue with the stars thrown across,
And what it should stand for, that flag, through all time,
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

What influence of progress and peace 'twould exhale
On whatever breezes its fair folds should toss,
What lessons of freedom and hope it would teach,
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

What courage inculcate, what lofty ideals,
And well-grounded tenets all gold and no dross,
And yearning for liberty's consummate dower,
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

With always a gain in good-will and respect,
Forever increasing, with never a loss,
And winning of laurels from near and afar,
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

Until the whole world should in time learn to love—
And its glorious principles gladly endorse—
That land which Old Glory so well represents,
Aye, if you *could* only have known, Betsy Ross!

"Land where the banners wave last in the sun,
Blazoned with star-clusters, many in one,
Floating o'er prairie and mountain and sea;
Hark! 'tis the voice of thy children to thee
Here at thy altar our vows we renew
Still in thy cause to be loyal and true—
True to thy flag on the field and the wave,
Living to honor it, dying to save.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PENSION APPLICATIONS FILED BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS RESIDING IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the numerous papers, stored away in the loose records of the county, are a large number of applications, to the orphans' court for pensions, by veterans of the Revolutionary war, or their descendants residing in Westmoreland county.

Copies of a few of these records are given below.

CAPT. JAMES MONTGOMERY.—Capt. James Montgomery, Eighth regiment, of Pennsylvania, appointed August 8, 1776, and died in service July 26, 1777. Commanded by Col. E. Machey. Two children.

ZEBULON PARKE.—April 12, 1831, Zebulon Parke, aged 74 years, on oath says—That he enlisted for the term of one year on the — day of January, 1776, in the company commanded by Capt. Thomas Patterson, in Col. Elias Dayton's regiment (3d), New Jersey Continental line. He was first promoted to a corporal, and from that to a sergeant, in which capacity he served for more than two years before he was discharged; that he was honorably discharged by Col. Dayton, on May 27, 1780.

Entire term of service, 4 years and 5 months, all but 3 days. Resident of Donegal township.

BRINTNAL ROBBINS.—Brintnal Robbins, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, residing in Hempfield township, died July 24, 1836.

FREDERICK SHEIBLER.—December 2, 1830, Frederick Sheibler, on oath declares that he enlisted in the Revolutionary war, in the company commanded by Capt. John Steth, in the Dragoons commanded by Col. William Washington; that he served between one and two years, and was taken prisoner at the Santee river, and kept one year on board a prison ship at Charleston, from whence he was taken to the West Indies, when

he made his escape but was not able to return to America till after the close of the war. Has since resided in Penn'a for 40 years; aged 77; Hempfield tp.; signed in German. Son.

ANDREW SIMPSON.—Andrew Simpson, of Salem township, was an ensign in a company of foot, commanded by Capt. Samuel Moorehead, of the First Battalion of Westmoreland militia. The command had been at Kittanning fort. Returning homeward, on the 16th of March, 1777, and still in service Ensign Simpson was shot, killed and scalped by the Indians.

LIEUTENANT DAVID SLOAN.—David Sloan was a lieutenant in First regiment, Pennsylvania line, and was killed in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776.

JACOB SMITH.—March 1, 1820, Jacob Smith, on oath, declares that he enlisted for the term of 3 years from Aug. 12, 1776, in Westmoreland county, in the company commanded by Capt. Wendel Oury, in the 8th Pa. regiment commanded by Col. McCoy; that he continued to serve until the said term of 3 years was fully expired and received an honorable discharge at Pittsburg from Col. S. Bayard, who then commanded the said 8th regiment, on Dec. 11, 1779.

Aged 70; Hempfield tp.; signed in English. Some children.

JOHN STEWART.—John Stewart, of Hannastown, a soldier in Capt. Robert Orr's company, Col. Archibald Lochrey's battalion of Westmoreland militia, was killed on Aug. 24, 1781, below the mouth of the Big Maumee, in a battle with the Indians. One son.

FREDERICK STULL.—January 22, 1827, Frederick Stull, aged 76, deposes and says—That he enlisted in the county of Bucks, for the first time, in the year 1777, for the space of three years, in the company of Capt. John Peary, in the Second regiment of the Penn'a line, commanded by Col. Walter Stewart; that he continued to serve in the same corps for the whole period of three years, and after the expiration of the said three years, served two years longer in the said corps. Obtained an honorable discharge in Trenton, from Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Signed in German. Children.

SIMON TAYLOR.—Simon Taylor, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his residence near New Alexandria, on April 21, 1831. He left a widow, Ann Taylor.

WILLIAM WADDLE.—May 22, 1820, William Waddle, on oath declares that he enlisted as a private at Hannastown, Westmoreland county, in April, 1776, in Capt. Joseph Erwin's company of Riflemen, Penn'a line, on the Continental establishment, Col. Broadhead's regiment, for the term of 22 months; that he served during the full term of enlistment, when he was honorably discharged at Valley Forge, by Col. Walter Stewart; that during said service he was present at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Princeton, Trenton and Germantown.

Aged 73; signed by marks. Children.

ADAM WEAVER.—June 1, 1820, Adam Weaver, on oath declares that

he enlisted in the year 1776 or 1777, as near as he can recollect, in Capt. David Kilgore's company, 8th Penn'a regiment, commanded first by Col. McCoy and afterwards by Col. Broadhead; that he served in said regiment for the space of three years, the term for which he enlisted, and was honorably discharged by the said Col. Broadhead, at Pittsburg; that he was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli and Bound Brook.

Aged 67; signed in English; residence, probably Mt. Pleasant tp. (bought lot from 'Squire Martin.) Children.

WILLIAM WHITE.—Aug. 24, 1820, William White, on oath, declares that he enlisted for the term of one year on March 1, 1776 or '77, in Penn'a, in the company commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Talbot, in the regiment commanded by Col. Wm. Irwin, Penn'a line; that he continued to serve in the said corps until 1777 or '78 when he was discharged at Carlisle, Pa.

Aged 68; signed in English; unmarried.

—From *Westmoreland Democrat*, Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

REVOLUTIONARY GRAVES IN KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The following is a list of the names of soldiers of the American Revolution whose graves have been located in Keene, New Hampshire.

OLD WASHINGTON STREET CEMETERY.

Capt. Eliphalet Briggs,	Capt. Josiah Richardson,
Fifer Samuel Bassett,	Capt. Jeremiah Stiles.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Ebenezer Dodge.

HURRICANE CEMETERY.

John Balch.

WEST KEENE CEMETERY.

Obadiah Blake,	Simeon Clark,
Royal Blake,	Thomas Dwinnell,
Capt. Isaac Wyman (afterwards Lieut. Col.)	

NORTH END CEMETERY.

Benjamin Dwinnell,	Silas Perry,
Henry Ellis,	Jonathan Pond,
Capt. Isaac Houghton.	

From CLARA BURNHAM ABBOTT,

Regent, Ashuelot Chapter, Keene, New Hampshire.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. FANNIE ELIZABETH GLENN STEWART.

Member of Massanutton Chapter, Virginia.

The Valley of Virginia was called by General Washington, in a letter to General St. Clair, in 1796, "The Garden of America." Conspicuous among the fair women and brave men who have given an additional charm to every locality of this beautiful section are Captain James Glenn, of the American Revolution, who was also one of the first officers to receive a commission in the regular army of the United States, and his daughter, Mrs. Fanny Elizabeth Glenn Stewart, an honorary member, as a "Real Daughter," of the Massanutton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The lives of these two have covered the period of America's national history and link its savage natives with its highest Anglo-Saxon civilization.

The hand which the daughter of James Glenn extends in greeting as she approaches the threshold of the four score life-limit to her sisters of the Massanutton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is still warm from the paternal caresses of the friend and brother-officer of George Washington and those who, with him, laid the foundations of American greatness.

Born about 1764, in Jefferson county, on the sunny slopes of the Blue Ridge and dowered with a superb physique and military aspirations inherited from a sturdy line which shares the blood of Robert Bruce and the great Scotch clan of Campbell, young Glenn seemed foreordained to a soldier's career.

Such natural endowments, developed in the rugged physical conditions of the country at that day, aided by its incomparable climate and the heroic sports of the cavalier colonists of Virginia, fostered the robust manhood of a chivalrous race who were, "in the pride and joy of their athletic strength, like bronze

statues come to life and recalled the fine physical life of Ancient Greece."

At that supreme hour in his country's destiny—the fateful winter of 1779-80—when the successful outcome of the American Revolution was in gravest doubt, James Glenn, at the age of 16, ran away from home to join the army under General Nathaniel Greene. Washington's meagre forces were encamped about the hills of Morristown, New Jersey. The gaunt spectres, death and despair, confronted them with constant threats of a total dismemberment of the army.

In the south matters were at their worst. Marshall, in his "Life of Washington," paints the miseries of Greene and his men at this time in lines of blood. Barefooted, half-clad, famished, their forced march in rough weather, across North Carolina was so rapid that even friends to their cause had no time to join and aid them. Greene reached the Dan with only a remnant of his shattered army in which James Glenn, of Jefferson, served as a sharp-shooter scout.

Tardy relief came when congress supplied the army's needs. General Stevens reinforced General Greene with six hundred men. The spirit of war revived. A year later the conquering armies of Greene and Washington met at Yorktown, and Glenn, the boy-hero of many engagements, shared the glory of October 19, 1781, when England's might yielded to the invincible hand of the young republic and the lofty Cornwallis and his army cowered in defeat before "The Old Continentals."

After the Revolution Glenn remained with the army participating in all its movements and winning rapid promotion.

Upon the organization of the regular army of the United States he received his commission as lieutenant. In 1793, Henry Knox, secretary of war, assigned him to special service, at Pittsburg, in recognition of distinguished merit. These two commissions, which are imposing parchments, signed by George Washington and Knox, have been recovered from the government archives at Philadelphia by the husband of Mrs. Lillian Glenn Barnes, a granddaughter of Captain Glenn, and hang on the walls of her home in Snow Hill, Maryland. Photographs of them can be seen at the office of the treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of which was used

as an illustration in the fourth annual report to the Smithsonian Institute. A captain's commission was among the family papers of the Glenns until recently when it was accidentally burned in one of those, often fatal, domestic holocausts, known as "a-clearing-out," in which so much precious American history has perished in smoke and ashes.

Among his chief distinctions, James Glenn was the youngest officer sent by General St. Clair as bearer of dispatches to General Washington at Philadelphia, where congress was then in session. His reply to General Washington's inquiry as to the condition of St. Clair's army, "It is like a keg of nails, you can't tell heads from tails," has passed into history.

When St. Clair's army retreated from Fort Washington Captain Dark was killed at the first fire. Glenn took command in his place. All of his own men were killed but eight. Of these only three—O'Neal, Morgan and Glenn—lived to return to Shepherdstown.

Glenn's gallantry in saving the life of his friend, Raleigh Morgan, at this time, was an act of extraordinary heroism. He bore Morgan's body from the field; making his bugler dismount, he placed the wounded man on his horse and conducted him to a place of safety under fire of three Indians who followed them and continued to fire and hide behind trees until weary of the pursuit. For his valor and devoted service General Washington made him adjutant of his regiment. Subsequently he served as recruiting officer and was, finally, placed on the retired list of the United States army on account of continued ill-health, the result of hard service and exposure.

Returning to his old home Captain Glenn spent his remaining days in agricultural pursuits and the enjoyment of the social life for which the Valley of Virginia was so famous. He died when he had passed three score years and ten and lies buried at old "Glen Burnie."

In the strenuous life of this staunch patriot romance had its full share. At the age of sixty-three he married his second wife, Miss Ruth Burns, a girl of nineteen. She was a native of his own county, and three children of this marriage reached the age of maturity. The eldest, Fannie Elizabeth, who was born at "Glen Burnie," the family mansion near Shepherdstown, in

1824, was educated at Miss English's school in Georgetown, and has seen much of the best social life of Washington, Baltimore and Virginia.

She is now the widow of the late Judge James Erskine Stewart, of the Scottish royal genealogy, who died at Luray at an advanced age after a life of distinguished professional and literary achievement. Judge Stewart numbered among his personal friends many eminent men of his time and was an authority on American political history.

Mary, the second daughter of Captain Glenn, married Mr. Boyd and died in St. Louis.

Captain James W. Glenn, his only son, is still living in Jefferson county. He is a veteran confederate officer and carries in his own massive and soldierly physique, abundant proof of the justness of his mother's opinion that his father strikingly resembled George Washington in his attitude and military personality.

After the Revolution Captain Glenn and a number of Revolutionary soldiers met at "Morgan's Spring," in Jefferson county, and arranged to meet at the same place fifty years from that time, if living. Of the three who survived and shared this last reunion, Bedinger, of Kentucky, visited Mrs. Glenn, his old general's widow, and their children who were old enough to remember his visit and the occasion of it.

Mrs. Glenn survived her husband many years and is remembered by the writer of this paper who saw her in her childhood, in Luray. Mrs. Glenn often recited the military adventures of her husband, making them a very real part of his children's lives. Many of the facts in the career of Captain Glenn are recorded in the interesting papers on the history of Jefferson county's Revolutionary soldiers prepared by the late Col. Alexander R. Boteler and left in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Dudley Pendleton.

Mrs. Stewart's varied and interesting family history is full of the hills and heather of Scotland and the love of mountains. There is eminent fitness in her membership in the Massanutton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her father knew more of Massanetto, the warrior chief from whom its name comes, than we can ever hope to learn. He knew

personally the last of the Indian natives in the valley. He was still living when "Kercheval's History of the Valley" was written and is referred to by its author, as the best living authority on its Indian affairs.

Behind the battlements of the Massanutton Mountain Washington once sought shelter in a natural fort, from the "slings and arrows" of an unequal and overwhelming contest. At Luray the venerable daughter of his faithful officer finds a calm retreat in which to await the repose of a final refuge from the battle of life within the shadow of the Massanutton's protecting palisades.—ELIZABETH B. BORST.

St. Eustatius is a small rocky island near the northeast corner of the West Indian chain. Its area is less than seven square miles and it has but one landing place; yet it played an important part in enabling our forefathers to wage a difficult and unequal warfare with the mother country. In the time of the American Revolution it had no produce, no fortification, no garrison, no martial spirit. But it was a free port belonging to the Dutch, and Amsterdam merchants made it the means of an enormous export of military supplies to the American armies. It was also the chief and at times the quickest and safest means of communication between our representatives abroad and the Continental Congress and its officials at home. Here also American privateers were equipped and fitted out.

Sir George Rodney, British admiral, declared that "this rock of only six miles in length and three in breadth, has done England more harm than all the arms of her most potent enemies, and alone supported the infamous American rebellion."

On February 3, 1781, Admiral Rodney captured St Eustatius, with all its riches, which were beyond comprehension, military stores of every kind, and more than two thousand American merchants and seamen. The admiral was intoxicated with the immense value of his prize and lingered long at St. Eustatius. Meanwhile, De Grasse slipped around the shoulder of Martinique and joined the other French ships in the roadstead of Fort Royal. Yorktown might never have happened if this union had not been effected. Thus the little island even in the hands of foes to American liberty served the cause well.

The complete article from which this is taken is by J. Franklin Jameson and will be found in the American Historical Review for July, 1903.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Denver Chapter (Denver, Colorado).—At the annual election of officers the following were elected: Regent, Mrs. Mitchell Benedict; first vice-regent, Mrs. Henry F. Brooks; second vice-regent, Mrs. Delos Chappell; recording secretary, Mrs. G. L. Schuyler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. H. Thomas; treasurer, Mrs. John McMillan; registrar, Mrs. Jules La Barthe; historian, Miss Josephine Anderson. The awarding of the prize of \$25 in gold for best essay on "Colorado, the Centennial State," was given Miss Minnie T. Williams. A second prize of \$10 was given to Roy Armor. The historical value of these essays being of such importance they will be placed in the State Historical Society. So many essays were submitted that the motto of our society, "Home and Country," proves of loving interest to the students of our state. The outline for the coming year will not only be of interest but of profit to our members. The subjects embrace the work of our brave women as well as the men of Revolutionary times—"Abigail Adams day or Women of the Revolutionary Period." The study courses, with questions and answers: 1st. "Causes which led to the American Revolution;" 2nd. "The Declaration of Independence;" 3rd. "The Articles of Confederation;" 4th. "The Constitution of the United States," with one special program for "National Flags," historical quotations and patriotic tableaux and music for February 22nd and Bunker Hill day on June 17. The membership is increasing rapidly, this chapter now having 125 members.—JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, *Historian*.

Hannah Woodruff Chapter (Southington, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held June 11, 1903. The reports of the officers were read and new officers elected for the coming two years.

The work of the past two years under the regency of Mrs. J. C. Pultz has been the caring for the resting places and clean-

ing and straightening the headstones of our Revolutionary soldiers, and the erection of a boulder marking the site of the first "Meeting House" of the township, erected one hundred and seventy-seven years ago.

Invitations were sent to all state officers of the organization, to the chapter regents of the state, and to many others interested in the work, to be present with us June 4, 1903, the day set apart for the unveiling of the memorial. The site which is marked is at Oak Hill Cemetery, on a high point commanding one of the grandest views north and south of the Quinnipiac valley.

One of the townsmen, Mr. Martin W. Frisbie, presented to the chapter a fine boulder of native granite weighing nearly seven tons, which has been preserved these ages and shall we not say for this very purpose, for surely no more fitting memorial could have been selected.

The stone was unveiled by Master Kenneth Curtiss (a lineal descendant of the seventh generation from the Rev. Jeremiah Curtiss the first pastor of the church), and bears this inscription:

Near this spot stood the first
Meeting House
in this town from 1726—57.

This stone is also a Memorial to our
Revolutionary Soldiers.

Erected by Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Daughters of the American
Revolution.
June, 1903.

At the appointed hour the guests assembled and the following is the program: 1, address of welcome, Mrs. Jane C. Pultz, regent; 2, unveiling of monument, Master Kenneth Curtiss; 3, presentation to town, Mrs. C. B. Cowles, chairman of committee; 4, acceptance on behalf of town, Mr. A. M. Lewis; 5, address, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent; 6, historical address, the Rev. F. Q. Blanchard.

Selections of music were rendered by the double quartette of the chapter. The day was delightful and all were enthusiastic over the work which had been done by the chapter. After

these public services a reception was tendered by the chapter to all invited guests, the honorary regent, Mrs. F. B. Bradley, with the other officers, receiving. Refreshments were served.

On June 18, a reception was given by Miss Edna Woodruff to the retiring regent, Mrs. Pultz, which gave also a favorable opportunity for the ladies to meet and congratulate the new regent, Mrs. C. H. Bissell.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, ferns and potted plants, with the national colors everywhere to be seen. The broad veranda was artistically arranged with chairs, settees and fine decorations. The serving was in the hands of eight young ladies, the many guests receiving prompt and courteous attention. Much credit is due Miss Woodruff for making it possible to hold such a delightful reception.

The regular meetings of the chapter have been held with the members who have kindly opened their pleasant homes, once each month. Our calendar for the year has included three historical papers, a symposium, a lecture, a musical and a play. These with the reports of the delegates to the national congress and the annual meetings have made up the literary work of the nine months when our meetings are held.

The meetings have been well attended and much interest is manifested by the members, and the coming year opens with much promise of good work under the new regent, Mrs. Bissell.—MRS. JANE C. T. PULTZ.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—Having been honored by election of the Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, it becomes my pleasant duty to report to you and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. At the annual meeting, April 16, the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1903-1904: Regent, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden; vice-regent, Mrs. Henry C. Lytton; recording secretary, Mrs. La Verne W. Noyes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith; registrar, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks; treasurer, Mrs. G. Elwood MacGrew; historian, Mrs. Frederick L. Fake.

The program on Flag day was as follows:

PROGRAM.

FLAG DAY—June 12, 1903, 3 o'clock P. M.

Star Spangled Banner.

Poem, Flag Day, by chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker.

Song, "The Red, White and Blue."

Essayist of the afternoon, Dr. Yamei Kin, of China. Topic, the American Flag in Asiatic Waters.

"The United States flag has always been associated by the Chinese with justice and peace," said Dr. Yamei Kin at the Flag day celebration of the Daughters of the American Revolution. "To most of the Chinese a foreigner is always a foreigner, no matter what his nationality may be. But in times of trouble and riot the Americans are always asked to raise the flag of the United States over their houses so that the officials may know the occupants are Americans." Dr. Yamei Kin is the first Chinese woman who has ever received a medical degree in the United States.

Three members have been called to the higher life and will be much missed by the chapter. Mrs. Blanche Stearns Tolman died May 14, 1903. Mrs. Alice Park Sherman died June 1, 1903. Mrs. Lettie Mason Quine died June 14, 1903.

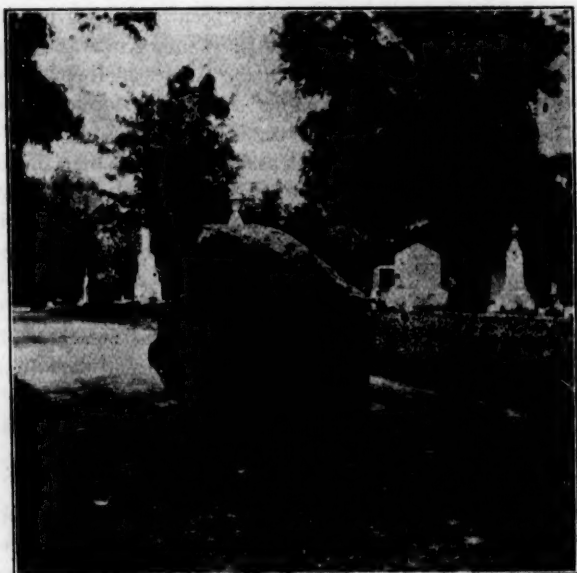
The program for the coming year will be full of interest.
—MRS. FRED. L. FAKE, *Historian*.

The General Lafayette Chapter (Lafayette, Indiana), on the afternoon of Decoration day, May 30th, 1903, in Greenbush cemetery, Lafayette, Indiana, unveiled a beautiful bronze tablet in memory of four Revolutionary soldiers buried in that cemetery.

The chapter have been much interested in the event, and were happy in the success of their work. A large boulder was unearthed in Greenbush cemetery, about three tons in weight, the stone was removed and found to be suitable for the purpose. It was placed near the main entrance, where the walks and drives diverge, the most sightly spot in the cemetery, and to it the tablet was attached. The tablet of handsome bronze, is 15 by 18 inches, made by Paul E. Cabaret, of New York city, and bears the following inscription:

In Memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers,
Jacob Lane
Nathan White,
George Rank,
George Stoner.

Erected by the General de Lafayette Chapter of the Daughters of the
American Revolution. 1903.



It is the first tablet erected in Indiana by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

After the invocation by the Rev. John P. Hale, Mrs. H. W. Moore, regent of the chapter, gave a short address, telling of the interest of the chapter in placing the tablet. The flag covering the stone and tablet draped with a handsome wreath was drawn by Miss Eleanor Ross. Dr. Kemerer, of Purdue University, delivered a fine address on the Revolutionary soldier. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung. The benediction pronounced by the Rev. Chas. Lewis.

One of the features of the exercises was the reading of an original poem written by Mrs. Charles F. Weigle for the occasion. It was a beautiful service and greatly enjoyed by all who were present.—FLORA L. SHERMAN, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter (Covington, Kentucky).—From December, 1901, to June, 1903, I have the honor to report the very thriving condition of the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter which now numbers fifty-three members.

In January, 1902, Mrs. Murphy, state regent of Ohio, was invited to address us on the subject of "Patriotism among the children of the republic," and an endeavor was made to interest the members of the chapter and the city schools but very little was effected beyond offering a premium to the public school pupils for the most worthy essay on American history.

An appeal for reading matter to beguile the weary hours of our soldiers in the Philippines was generously responded to. A large number of books were forwarded and the good purpose aided by the courtesies of the express companies in reducing rates. The literary program has been very good, especial interest being centered in a biographical sketch of Elizabeth, the heroic wife of that sturdy pioneer, Simon Kenton. The sketch was purchased by the chapter as the story of the life of our patroness. The writer, Miss Jennie Moore, being distantly connected, improved in a charming manner her facilities for obtaining information on this subject, which had been rather remote. Our venerable chaplain, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, discoursed feelingly and eloquently on the origin of our flag and national airs while other members brightened our meeting by their able and interesting essays.

In February, 1903, a euchre was given at the residence of our regent to aid the chapter's finances and one hundred dollars were sent to the Memorial Continental Hall fund by the delegates to the annual congress, Mrs. Worcester and Mrs. E. B. Johnson.

At our last meeting it was resolved to purchase eight facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence, one for the chapter and one apiece for each of the seven public schools. We are

entertaining several projects for the betterment of our chapter and the advancement of the patriotic cause.

Our present officers are Mrs. W. Reynolds, regent; Mrs. Mildred Quackenbusch, vice-regent; Mrs. E. B. Johnson, registrar; Mrs. Helen McLean, secretary; Miss Katherine Young, treasurer; and the historian who respectfully submits this report.—MRS. ELEANOR CHILDS MEEHAN.

St. Asaph Chapter (Danville, Kentucky).—This chapter has existed four years; numbers thirty odd members. The chapter has done good work; has spent most of its time on the study of Kentucky history and endeavoring to promote patriotism and perpetuate the memory of our brave ancestors. Many interesting papers have been read on early history of Kentucky. Have sent fifteen dollars to Continental Hall. We meet once a month. Our entertainments have been successful. The papers that were read this past year have been unusually fine and have been the means of increasing interest and patriotism. We have been called upon to mourn the loss of one of our charter members, Miss Martha Williams Dunlap.—MARY P. SHELBY, *Historian*.

Samuel Grant Chapter (Gardiner, Maine) observes Flag day each year by giving a flag to some school. This year it was given to the school at Riggsville, Georgetown, Maine. Its presentation and raising were observed by appropriate exercises and was an occasion long to be remembered by the children and parents.—MRS. LUTE B. MORRELL LIBBY, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—August 19th was field day of Prudence Wright Chapter, and it was celebrated at Boston. Old Copp's Hill cemetery was the first place that was visited and a long time was spent in this weird yet interesting place, where in a small plot of ground 10,000 people are buried. Many noted ones sleep here. Among them the three famous Doctors Mather, Major Seward, Captain Lake, Governor Gore, Nicholas Upsall, friend of the Quakers; Mrs. Mary Baker, sister of Paul Revere; Deacon Shem Drowne who made the gilt grasshopper on the vane of

Faneuil Hall; and Robert Newman, the brave man who hung "the lanterns aloft in the belfry arch of the North Church tower," and who deserves to share Paul Revere's praise.

The Old North Church was visited next. Several of the party climbed the tower where the lanterns were hung. The church was built in 1723 and is next to the oldest public building in Boston. It is in good repair, containing many relics and in itself is very interesting. The Episcopal service is held there during most of the year. The chime of bells which are about the sweetest-toned ones in the country, were brought from England in 1744 and are still used whenever service is held. The party next walked down through the north end past the birthplace of Paul Revere on North Square which is marked with a tablet, on through Quincy Market and into old Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty." The fine collection of portraits here is interesting, especially the great historical painting "Daniel Webster's Reply to Hayne," which contains one hundred and thirteen portraits of senators and men of distinction. After lunch the majority of the party spent two delightful hours "seeing Boston," which means a continuous trolley ride through Charlestown, Somerville, Cambridge, across the long Harvard bridge through the Back Bay district and on out to Brookline the richest town in the world, and back to Park Square. The day ended with a stroll through the public gardens.—GERTRUDE S. TOWER, *Historian*.

Lewis-Clark Chapter (Fremont, Nebraska).—To our elder sister "Daughters," greetings! From the Lewis-Clark Chapter, Fremont, Nebraska.

The fourth chapter Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska was organized at Fremont, January 17, 1903. Lincoln, Omaha and Fairbury bear the honor of precedence.

By request of Mrs. Laura B. Pound, state regent, Mrs. Janett Hollenbeck was appointed chapter regent for Fremont in May, 1902. We are indebted to Mrs. Hollenbeck for our organization, and our growth is due to her unselfish personal labor and contagious enthusiasm.

Nov. 15, 1902, Mrs. Hollenbeck gave a "Patriotic Luncheon," for the purpose of arousing interest in patriotism in gen-

eral and in our society in particular. Sixty invitations were issued to ladies who contemplated membership. Patriotic music was furnished by Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Albert Eddy and Miss Bertha Rine. The instrumental solo rendered by the latter, the "Dolly Madison Two-Step," was recently dedicated by its author to the Daughters of the American Revolution. After dinner a very pleasing address was given by Mrs. Laura B. Pound of Lincoln on the subject, the "Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution," and Mrs. W. D. Williams of Omaha read a fine paper in which she reviewed the early history of Nebraska and mentioned several historic spots in the state.

This meeting awakened interest in the work, and on January 17, another meeting was called for the purpose of organization.

Again we met at the beautiful home of Mrs. Hollenbeck. Some time was taken in discussing a suitable name for our chapter. Upon the third ballot the name "Lewis-Clark" was selected in honor of the explorers of the famous "Lewis-Clark Expedition"—who were also of Revolutionary days, endeared to us, not only for honor and bravery, but also because of the association of their names with our early history.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck, regent; Mrs. R. C. McDonald, vice-regent; Mrs. Harry Kemp, secretary; Miss Carrie Doane, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. P. Foote, treasurer; Miss Katharine Richards, registrar; Miss Bessie White, historian.

The local woman's club requested the regent to take charge of one of their programs, and on the second of May our chapter met with them at the auditorium of the new library building. The program was given by "Daughters" and our regent presided. At roll call our members responded with Bible quotations. Mrs. T. W. Miller's instrumental solo and Miss Katharine Richards' vocal solo, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," were highly appreciated. Miss Bessie White recited "The Idyl of an Orchard," with musical accompaniment, after which Mrs. Laura B. Pound, who was again present with us, gave an interesting address.

On the 12th of May we joined with the Sons of the American Revolution in giving a reception to the state Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps who were hold-

ing their annual encampment in Fremont. The "Sons" and "Daughters" stood in line from eight o'clock to ten-thirty P. M. and received over five hundred.

We organized with nineteen charter members. We now have twenty members and have sent four other papers to Washington. We were happy to learn that to us belongs the honor of having the largest charter membership in the state. Truly a small band, but we are interested in our organization, proud of our society and hopeful of our future.—L. BESSIE WHITE, *Historian*.

Essex Chapter of the Oranges (Orange, New Jersey).—The annual meeting of the Essex Chapter of the Oranges is held in October.

A small chapter, organized less than four years ago, and working in a quiet way, it is very gratifying in reviewing the work of the year just closed to see how much has been accomplished of lasting value.

In arranging its plan of study for last winter the chapter felt that as it had devoted two years to studying the stirring events of the Revolution it might perhaps be interesting to try and come into closer touch with the men and women of these times. To get a nearer view of the home life of the people as it were. With this thought in mind a course of study was arranged entitled: "Every day life during the Revolution, or the ways and means of our ancestors." The subject was divided into six classes. The first was, "Public buildings and quaint houses;" second, "Furniture and house furnishings;" third, "Old china of the Revolutionary period;" fourth, "Clothing of Revolutionary times;" fifth, "Amusements," and finally "Funeral customs and quaint epitaphs." The chapter found that these subjects were so interesting and called forth so many thoughtful, painstaking papers bringing to light so much good history, local and otherwise, that last spring found its members only just ready for "Old China." It was therefore decided to continue the course during the coming winter. Let not the impression be made however that the chapter has been exclusively a study class. To the various calls upon its treasury it has at

all times responded promptly according to its means. Nor have the duties and pleasures of hospitality been disregarded.

In February the chapter had as its guest Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd. Mrs. Todd's account of her experience while traveling in Africa with her husband, Prof. Todd of Amherst, whose work as an astronomer is so widely known was too delightful to be soon forgotten. To use Mrs. Todd's own expression: "While the Professor chased eclipses she chased the Professor," and the chapter feels that for itself and its friends the opportunity of listening to the story of those "chasings" was a privilege not soon to be forgotten.

Another treat which the winter afforded was "A Story Teller's Afternoon." The story teller was Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and the stories were original. With Miss Pinneo the chapter sympathized with "The sad fortunes of Mr. Malcom Peters" and rejoiced over "The gray silk gown of Persis Van Houghton." Miss Pinneo's style is charmingly fresh and original, and her audience felt itself quite transferred to "Tea-cup times of hood and hoop" as it listened to her pleasant voice.

The work for the year was closed on June 5th, when the chapter and a number of its friends went on a "pilgrimage" to historic Springfield, New Jersey, the guest of honor being Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the president general.

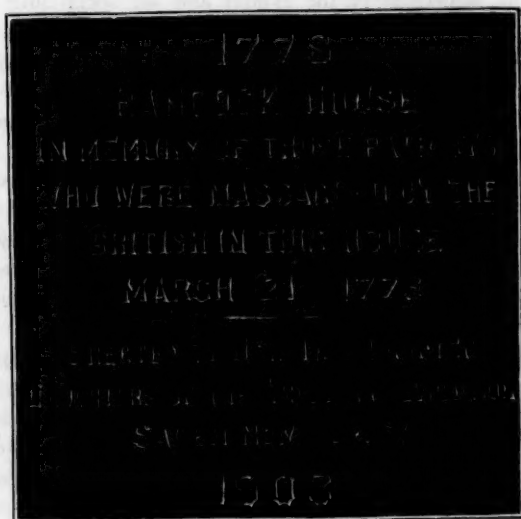
The 5th was that rare thing, a day in June, when if ever come the perfect days, and gathered in the old church of Springfield it almost seemed that the shadowy figures of Parson Caldwell and his devoted band might be discerned as they snatched the hymn books from the meeting house to make gun wadding that their reception of the British might lack nothing in the way of enthusiasm. After an address illustrating the historic ground, Mrs. Fairbanks in her own gracious manner added a few earnest words on the true spirit of patriotism, closing with the hope that the subject of Continental Hall might always have the interest and co-operation of the Essex Chapter.

Through the courtesy of one of its members the chapter and its guests were then driven to Branch Mills, about three miles from Springfield, where an attractive collation was served. Mrs. Fairbanks still further added to her kindness by address-

ing the local school on "The American Flag," and her gentle, loving words to the eager little audience made a lasting impression.

The chapter dispersed for the summer's rest feeling that while it had worked in a quiet, unostentatious way its efforts to stand for all that is noblest and best in the great society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been successful and it trusts and believes that better and larger work is awaiting it in the near future.—HELEN ORTON COLTON, *Historian*.

The Oak Tree Chapter (Salem, New Jersey) had the honor of entertaining the "Daughters" of New Jersey, at their annual meeting. The occasion was the unveiling of a tablet of granite on the old Hancock House, which was built in 1734, at Hancock's Bridge.



A special car was placed at the disposal of our guests, and upon reaching Salem they were escorted to the Young Men's Christian Association Hall where our luncheon was served.

The guests were received by the state regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam, the chapter regent, Miss Ellen Mecum, and by Miss Constance D. Eakin. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags draped in every available space, and with oceans of field daisies. The little stage was hung with white, and then long branches of crimson rambler roses were twined over it; the blue necessary to make up our national colors being supplied with Japanese iris. These were placed in tall slender glass vases, and stood across the footlights in such a stately fashion as to call forth universal admiration. The stage was set with very choice specimens of Colonial and Revolutionary furniture, among which was an exquisite low-boy that was in the Hancock house at the time of the massacre. The exhibit all came from the treasures of the chapter members. On the wall were hung some wonderful samplers loaned us for the occasion.

After a substantial luncheon, a few moments were allowed for the inspection of the exhibit and for social intercourse. Then, although the clouds were lowering, it did not rain, and we, hoping for the best, started in carriages for Hancock's Bridge, a village about six miles away, where the tablet was to be unveiled, taking by the way a look at the wonderful oak tree, which is at least three hundred years old and the pride of our city, and from which we took our name. The six miles' drive under smiling skies would have been delightful, but the clouds grew blacker and blacker, and just as we reached our destination, the heavens opened and the rain fell in perfect torrents. Our guests, numbering in all about two hundred, hurried into the old fashioned little rooms to escape the deluge.

All our exercises were to have been held on the spacious lawn under the great elm trees, and the program was well arranged and the ceremony of the unveiling was very beautifully planned. Miss Constance Eakin, a member of the chapter, and a great-great-granddaughter of Judge Hancock, was to have lifted the flag which covered the tablet, but the downpour was so great that we could have no formal unveiling. The regent of the Oak Tree Chapter mounted a bench carried in from the lawn, and introduced the Rev. C. M. Perkins, ex-chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, who pronounced the invocation, then she gave the visitors a hearty welcome, deploring the

weather which had disarranged all our plans, but assuring them that our pleasure in greeting them was great; she then presented Mrs. E. G. Putnam, our state regent, who, in an excellent speech, responded for the Daughters of the state.

The regent, in introducing Judge Clement H. Sinnickson, the orator of the day, said in substance:

"Judge Sinnickson is eminently fitted to fill the position assigned to him to-day, coming as he does from that sturdy Swedish race, who settled in West Jersey, only eighteen years after the Pilgrim Fathers landed in Massachusetts, and whose proud boast it was that never a drop of Indian blood was shed in the establishment of their colony, and yet those same sturdy Swedes had warlike blood in their veins as they had shown under Gustavus Adolphus, and their descendants proved it nobly in the Revolutionary War, the Mexican War and the Civil War; meanwhile they served their country in its halls of congress through many generations. Judge Sinnickson is especially interested in this occasion inasmuch as his wife is the great-great-granddaughter of Judge Hancock, who was shot in yonder doorway."

Then we were given an eloquent and stirring speech. The Judge paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in gathering up the scraps of history and preserving much that would otherwise be irrevocably lost. He then passed on to the history of the raid of the Queen's rangers which culminated in the massacre which we commemorate. He told us of the heroism of the men, who at Quinton, a few miles away, only militia men they were, and yet they opposed successfully the well trained company of British troop; of Captain William Smith, who led the charge, and being ambuscaded, escaped over the bridge, his horse shot and dying carrying him over before it fell; of Andrew Bacon, whose courage could well be ranked with Horatius of classic memory, as he stood on the bridge under a rain of bullets and cut away the supports of the draw and let the bridge fall, and thus prevented the British from passing over—a man who had never been under fire before. All honor to our brave militia! The British, foiled, passed down under cover of night to the lower bridge at Hancock and massacred Judge Hancock and thirty defenceless men who were sleeping in the old mansion.

After listening for a half hour with rapt attention to this

burst of eloquence, the visitors mounted to the attic, up the quaintest winding stairway and satisfied themselves that the dark stains upon the floor were indeed the blood of those martyrs.

We then took carriages back to Salem, and as we entered the town the sun broke through the clouds and we were glad to show to our guests our dear old town, all fresh and shining. -

Our visiting Daughters were good enough to assure us that the day had been a success in spite of the unpropitious weather.—ELLEN MECUM, *Regent*.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter (Fremont, Ohio).—The second of August, 1903, was of more than ordinary interest to the people of Fremont in the annual celebration of their historic day. For months the members of the Colonel George Croghan Chapter had cherished the hope that they might erect in our beautiful Fort Stephenson Park, hallowed by sacred memories of loyal endurance and sacrifice in a bitter conflict between liberty and monarchy, a memorial to George Croghan in grateful remembrance of his gallant defense of the fort and rights of American liberty, August second, 1813. By this memorial tablet the chapter hopes to perpetuate the spirit and memory of the men who achieved American independence and that it may be an inspiration to the youth of the city for this generation and many generations to come to noble deeds and high ideals of patriotism and citizenship.

It has been said that a nation without ideals is a decaying nation, and it is only a little less so when the ideal is subordinated to the material.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The day was an ideal one for the ceremonies which were very beautiful and impressive. The chapter was indeed fortunate to have present at the unveiling of the tablet the distinguished visitors: Mrs. Cornelia S. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her husband, Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, Mrs. O. J. Hodge, state regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mr. Charles R. Wil-

liams, editor of Indianapolis News and Mrs. C. R. Williams. All of whom participated in the ceremonies and contributed to the success of the occasion.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps and other organizations attended in a body, as did the ladies of Croghan Chapter and visiting members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A delegation of twenty ladies from Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, were in attendance; and also ladies from the Dolly Todd Madison Chapter from Tiffin.

The commemorative services began with singing "The Star Spangled Banner" by all present, accompanied by the Light Guard Band. Following the reading of the ritual and prayer, Miss Clara Elizabeth Seigfried, substituting for the regent, Mrs. Annie Rose Greene Bauman, in behalf of the chapter, in a delightful manner presented the memorial tablet to the city of Fremont and to the trustees of the Birchard library, to be guarded and preserved as a sacred trust in the following words:

"Citizens of Fremont: The Daughters of the American Revolution have for one of their objects the perpetuation of the memories of important events in the early history of our country, by the erection of monuments, indicating places and names where such events occurred.

Such is the occasion of our assembling on this historic ground to-day. Ninety years ago, on this anniversary, which has been observed from year to year, occurred an event in the war of 1812, which made the name of Fort Stephenson memorable in our national history. It was on this soil where we now stand, that on the second day of August, 1813, Major George Croghan, the commander of this fort, though only a young man of twenty-one years, showed such valor and fidelity to his trust, as to demonstrate to our countrymen and to the enemy, that the fire of patriotism that so marked the labors of the Revolutionary fathers was still burning in the hearts of their sons.

"As a memorial of this event, this monument and tablet have been here placed."

Master Walter S. Hayes, grandson of General Hayes, attired in white with blue ribbons, colors of the Daughters, unveiled the handsome tablet.

Fort Stephenson
Most gallantly defended by
Major George Croghan
With but 160 men
Against 1,300 British and Indians
Under General Proctor and Tecumseh
On August 2, 1813.

This tablet erected by
Colonel George Croghan Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.
1903.

Dr. Stamm in his remarks of acceptance said in part:

Daughters of the American Revolution and my friends and fellow citizens: I consider it a very high privilege to be called upon to receive from the hands of the Daughters of the American Revolution such an appropriate and tangible proof of their patriotism and their devotion to higher ideals of citizenship. In behalf of the board of trustees of the Birchard library and of the citizens of Fremont, as well as the people of Sandusky county, I wish to give expression to our deepest sense of gratitude and appreciation for your noble work and the memorable occasion which has brought us together to-day on this historic spot.

No one can withhold his admiration for the undaunted courage and heroic spirit of Colonel Croghan and his little garrison of one hundred and sixty men, facing an enemy nearly ten fold in number, where death seemed their inevitable fate. General Sherman has aptly said that the occasion was worthy of a monument to the skies and that the victory of Croghan, combined with that of Perry at Put-in-Bay, and Harrison's at the Thames, has assured us the mastery of the great west.

There is, however, one incident in this battle of the second of August, 1813, which challenges my admiration and appeals to the emotional side of my nature more than all their feats of valor. The English had demanded the immediate surrender of the fort or else they would give no quarter and massacre every single soldier left. The smoke of the battle had hardly disappeared and the English forces been thoroughly routed when that little band of Americans had subdued all the passions aroused by a bloody encounter and hastened to take care of the wounded enemy, to relieve their suffering and supply them with all the means and provisions at their command, even at the risk of their own lives.

I firmly believe that the magnanimous and generous spirit shown by the American soldiers toward their enemy has had more to do to win the respect of the world than their martial valor.

The services of the morning closed with singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

At noon, Mrs. Birchard A. Hayes, at the Hayes home, Spiegel Grove, entertained at luncheon, in honor of the distinguished guests. The table decorations were the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution, blue and white. The place cards were appropriate tokens, being white cards, with a blue engraving of Colonel George Croghan.

Following the luncheon the Colonial Dames from Toledo planted a trumpet vine at the base of a stately oak in the grove and appropriate remarks were made by the different ladies present. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks responded with pleasing remarks pertaining to the planting of the vine and Senator Fairbanks paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Lucy Webb Hayes.

Following these pretty ceremonies the reception was held for Mrs. Fairbanks, president general. The receiving rooms were decorated with the season's flowers and presented an attractive appearance.

The reception concluded, the chapter resumed its exercises on the lawn under a mammoth Sheridan oak on the spacious and beautiful grounds of Spiegel Grove. Mr. Charles R. Williams, of Indianapolis was introduced and read a splendid paper on the life and doings of George Croghan, the hero of Fort Stephenson. The paper showed large research and was exceedingly interesting.

Mrs. Fairbanks, president general, in a very inspiring and charming manner spoke of the aims and objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the project of erecting the Continental Hall in Washington. Mrs. Hodge, state regent of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution spoke enthusiastically of Ohio's patriotic work.—ETHEL L. OTIS, *Historian*.

Narragansett Chapter (Kingston, Rhode Island).—Narragansett Chapter, in common with all other chapters, has its periods of sunshine and shadow, but we are pleased to say that the former is more the rule than the exception. Much of this brightness is largely due to the spirit of unity and harmony

which prevails among its members and their loyalty to each other.

The meetings are maintained with regularity each month, and each one is made interesting by the papers on local and state history which are presented by the members.

The chapter has recently held a loan exhibition, which proved a success as an entertainment and also financially. It was given in library hall on Kingston Hill, which was tastefully decorated with flags and old time spreads of various patterns and colors. Among the draperies over an improvised mantle was hung an attractive photograph of our state regent, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippett, surmounted by a large model of the insignia of the order, both of which are a part of the valued furnishings of our chapter room. The exhibition consisted of ancient furniture, tableware of pewter, old books, swords and guns, ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, pieced quilts of many patterns and many other old time articles which are both rare and uncommon. There were many articles which attracted as much attention from the elderly visitors as the younger ones, from the former because of the memories revived by the sight of them, while the latter were attracted by the novelty and quaintness attached to them. One interesting feature of the affair was the sale of bayberry tallow candles which were made by one of the members of the chapter who followed the method practiced by our ancestors of melting the tallow and running it into moulds and allowing it to harden after which they came forth bright and glossy and when burning gave out a very spicy odor. It is needless to say that they found a ready sale.

The shadow which has fallen upon our chapter was caused by the death of our only remaining "Real Daughter," Mrs. Susannah Belcher Crossley, who died Sept. 10th, at the advanced age of 100 years 11 months and 12 days.

The services connected with her funeral were held in the Congregational church at Kingston, Monday the 14th. The chapter was largely represented, seats being reserved for them.
—NETTIE C. LEWIS, *Historian*.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tennessee).—Flag day was appropriately celebrated June 14th at "Maplehurst," the home of Miss Susie Gentry, the regent of "Old Glory" and state historian Daughters of the American Revolution. The breakfast table was artistically and beautifully decorated with miniature "Old Glories," blue larkspur, red hollyhocks and white hydrangea. The old mahogany sideboard glistening with old silverware and glass added lustre to the scene. Patriotic quotations and conversation of a patriotic nature were the themes of the guests assembled, some from far away California, others from the grand state of Missouri, besides the native Tennesseans. The hour was much enjoyed.

After this celebration *en famille*, another was held by the chapter when an excellent and finely prepared paper on "Flags" was read by the chapter historian, Mrs. Sophia C. Fitts. If one's faith is shown by his works Franklin will rank high as the home of patriotic women.

Hands Cove Chapter (Shoreham, Vermont) has just entered its third year, has thirty-nine members, one of whom is a "Real Daughter."

Mrs. E. M. Wright, wife of a prosperous merchant and a worthy citizen of Orwell, Vermont, died on August 12th, 1903. This is the first death in our chapter since its organization.

Resolutions were adopted at the September meeting held with Miss Brookins expressive of the high esteem in which she was held. Her stately and gracious presence gave added dignity and character to the society and her generosity, enthusiasm and loyal patriotism were an inspiration to all.

At the state convention in September at St. Albans our regent, Mrs. C. N. North, was elected state vice-regent.—JESSIE M. GRISWOLD, *Historian*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

The motions by which the business of a deliberative assembly is transacted are of two classes: Main or principal motions and subsidiary motions. Main or principal motions are of two kinds: Ordinary and privileged. The ordinary main motion was the subject of the talk in the October magazine. We will now begin the consideration of the subsidiary class. These motions grow out of a main motion and precede it in the order of voting. The purpose is to pave the way by preliminary action for a final vote on the main question.

As in an intricate machine each particular part has its special function and each is dependent upon some other part so it is with the working machinery of parliamentary law. Each motion has a special place—a grade we will call it, and in the interest of justice and order two motions of the same grade may not be pending at the same time.

An ordinary main motion is the lowest in grade of all motions. After it is stated by the chair its direct consideration may be temporarily interrupted by a motion of a higher grade, but after this last motion is disposed of (unless it has the effect of also disposing of the main motion) the consideration of the main motion is resumed without further action on the part of the assembly. The rule is that a pending motion may be superseded by one of a higher grade, but not by one of the same or a lower grade. Although the main motion is presented first, if subsidiary motions follow, it is the last to be put to vote.

Each of the subsidiary motions will be explained in detail later on, but as amendatory motions are used more frequently than the others of the subsidiary class and as one cannot be too familiar with their intricacies, attention will be given to them first. An amendment is for the purpose of *changing* a motion to which it relates. Amendments are of two kinds: the amendment of the first degree, and the amendment of the second degree. The one of the first degree is for the purpose of changing the motion to which it relates. The one of the second degree is for the purpose of changing the amendment of the first degree and may never be applied directly to the main motion. An amendment of either degree must be relevant to the motion to which it relates and it may be used with the intention of either perfecting or defeating that motion. It frequently happens that the member who presented the main motion is vexed when an amendment is offered that is not to her liking. But it must be remembered that after a motion is once stated by the chair it passes out of the hands of the maker, and that proposed changes in the form of amendment, no matter how obnoxious to the maker of the original motion, are in order. It sometimes happens that a motion is so changed by amendment that the original supporters do not vote for it, preferring defeat to adoption in the final shape.

Forms of amending a motion are: By addition or insertion, elimination or striking out, substitution, and division. The form "to strike out and insert" is commonly used where the amendment involves only a small change. But "to substitute" is the form used when the proposition is to substitute one resolution or paragraph for another. An amendment may be applied to a single word, a phrase, a sentence or a paragraph. *Two amendments only* may be before the assembly at one time. But after one or both of these has been disposed of by a vote, others may be entertained.

In the following illustration the discussion which would naturally occur is omitted for the sake of brevity.

Mrs. PAGE. Madam President.

PRESIDENT. Mrs. Page.

Mrs. PAGE. I move that \$100 be appropriated for a traveling library.

Mrs. BOND. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that \$100 be appropriated for a traveling library.

Mrs. SHAW. Madam President.

PRESIDENT. Mrs. Shaw.

Mrs. SHAW. I move to amend the motion by adding the words "of Revolutionary war books."

Mrs. HALE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded to amend the motion by adding the words "of Revolutionary war books."

Mrs. GALE. Madam President.

Mrs. PRESIDENT. Mrs. Gale.

Mrs. GALE. I move to amend the motion by striking out \$100, and substituting \$50.

PRESIDENT. The Chair must rule the amendment out of order at the present time as there is an amendment to the main motion pending.

Mrs. HOLT. Madam President.

PRESIDENT. Mrs. Holt.

Mrs. HOLT. I move to amend the amendment by adding the words "and works of fiction."

Mrs. SMITH. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded to amend the amendment by adding the words "and works of fiction."

PRESIDENT. The question is now upon the amendment to the amendment (she states it) all in favor will say "aye;" all opposed, "no." The "noes" have it, the amendment is lost.

The question is now upon the amendment to add the words (she states them). All in favor will say "aye;" all opposed will say "no." The "ayes" have it, the amendment is carried. The question is now upon the amended motion.

Mrs. GALE. Madam President.

PRESIDENT. Mrs. Gale.

Mrs. GALE. I move to amend the motion by striking out \$100, and inserting \$50.

(The amendment is seconded, stated, voted upon and carried.)

PRESIDENT. The question is now upon the amended motion. "That \$50 be appropriated for a traveling library of Revolutionary war books" all in favor will say "aye;" all opposed, will

say "no." The "ayes" have it, the motion as amended is adopted.

It will be seen by the foregoing that Mrs. Gale's amendment was out of order when first offered, because it was of equal grade with the one pending, but after that one and the one of the first degree were voted upon it was in order.

DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD EVERETT of Dedham, Massachusetts, by *Edward Franklin Everett, A. M.*

This is a well written genealogy of an important family. The plan of the New England Historical and Genealogical society is followed. This is very satisfactory to those interested in genealogical studies as it does not necessitate the trying of new and unknown paths. Mr. Everett devoted the leisure hours of his active business life to the research needed for such an undertaking. After his sudden death, his wife, Mrs. Sarah Jane Everett faithfully completed the work so well begun. We regret that her name is not added to his on the title page. We note with satisfaction that there is but one index and that is complete. Those who contemplate writing a family history will do well to study the method followed in this book.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED:

NATHAN HALE CHAPTER, Saint Paul, Minnesota, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston, regent. Among the topics for study are: Our nation's needs; our national legislature; our national debt; our consular system and our money.

THE DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER, Lincoln, Nebraska, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, regent. Contains program and list of officers.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, Lafayette, Indiana. Mrs. Cora Howe Moore, regent. Contains program of year and list of officers and members. One topic for the year is "Hoosiers."

PAULUS HOOK CHAPTER, Jersey City, New Jersey, Helen Herrick Case, historian. The topic for the year is "New Jersey in the Revolution."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,

*Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

129. RANDALL.—Widow Elizabeth Randall died in Watertown, Mass., Dec. 24, 1672. Her son, John^s Randall, died June 16, 1680. In his will he mentioned sons Stephen and Samuel and daughters Susanna, Sarah and Mary. His wife, Susanna, died May 14, 1673. Samuel^s, born 1668, married, Jan. 27, 1708-9, Elizabeth Gleason of Cambridge. He died Jan. 24, 1729-30.

John^s, born Jan., 1718-9, married, July 27, 1748, Love Blanchard. John^s, born Oct. 2, 1750, married, Dec. 30, 1778, Sarah Barnard. He was one of the "Boston Tea Party," 1773. Sarah Barnard, his wife, born Mar. 25, 1758, was daughter of Jonas^s (James^s, James^s, John^s, John^s) and Abigail (Viles) Barnard.—(From Bond's "History of Watertown.")

266. SUMTER.—An article by Hon. Richard A. Brock of the Virginia Historical Society appeared in the Richmond Dispatch early in 1897, from which the following information is gleaned.

Gen. Thomas Sumter was born in Freddy Creek, Albemarle Co., and the family moved to Georgia some years before the Revolution. None of the males of the Sumter family remained in Vir., but a daughter did

who married a Mr. Suddorth. She died leaving two sons, Richard and James. Mrs. Anna Kendrick (widow of Rev. William Meade Kendrick) died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1897, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She was said to have been a lineal descendant of Gen. Thomas Sumter, probably through one of the sons of Mrs. Suddorth. The Biographical Dictionary, while giving quite full accounts of the distinguished career, as statesman as well as military man, of Gen. Sumter, gives no more definite account of his birth than that he was born in Vir., 1734. He died at his residence, South Mount, near Camden, S. C., June 1, 1832. In examining the repository of family history and the state records of land grants from 1620 to the present time, the ancestry of Gen. Sumter does not appear; but the name Sumter is found in the records of Albemarle Co. On May 2nd, 1705, Stephen Sumter was granted two hundred acres of land on the west side of the branches of Chickahominy Swamp in St. Peter's parish, New Kent Co., in consideration of transporting four persons into the colony. Stephen Sumter subsequently received patents for 406, 420, 349 and 82 acres located mostly in Henrico, New Kent and Hanover counties. On Sept. 10, 1755, James Sumter was granted 250 acres in Albemarle in consideration of the payment into the colony treasury twenty-five shillings. On March 10, 1756, Jas. Suddorth was granted 135 acres in Albemarle Co., the last two grants signed by Lieut. Governor Robert Dinwiddie. It may be that Stephen Sumter was the father of Thomas Sumter and that James Suddorth married a daughter of Stephen and sister of Thomas. The records of Goochland and Albemarle counties may determine these points, as Hanover Co. was formed in 1720 from New Kent, Goochland in 1727 from Henrico and Albemarle in 1744 from Goochland.

QUERIES.

376. (1) TEN BROCK—LIVINGSTON.—Wanted date of death of Catharina Ten Brock, daughter of Dirck Ten Brock of Albany. She married 1737 John Livingston. Also the names of their children.

Did John Livingston marry a second time? If so, the names of the children. Family tradition says he married 2nd a Miss Boyd. He resided for a long time in Montreal, but at the beginning of the war returned to Stillwater, N. Y.—N. H. L.

377. (1) CARTER.—Who were the parents of Lucretia Carter, who married Swallow Tucker and died in Roby (now Brookline), N. H., Mar. 27, 1774, in the twenty-seventh year of her age?

(2) SWALLOW.—Who were the parents of Abigail (probably Swallow), who married Josiah Tucker and lived in Groton, Mass.? Their son, Swallow Tucker, was born Aug 26, 1742. They also had daughters Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Phebe and Abigail.

(3) MOORE.—I wish to know the name of the father of Gershom

Moore, born in Trenton, N. J., 1775. He had brothers David and Asher, and a sister Susanna.

(4) ROSS.—Who was the father of Sarah Ross, wife of Gershom Moore? She was born in Little Fork, Penn., 1777; married 1st ——— Davidson and had one son Hillian Davidson.

(5) ROBERTS.—Who were the parents of Stephen Roberts, born in Tyre, N. Y., and died in Seneca Falls, N. Y.?

(6) BESS.—Who were the parents of Caroline Bess, wife of Stephen Roberts?—N. B. A.

378. (1) WELLS—KELLEY.—Information desired of the ancestry of Hannah Wells, who married Stephen Kelley. He enlisted in Rev. War at Gloucester, R. I.

(2) BARR.—Also of Margaret Barr, born May 4, 1752. She married Jonathan Nye of New Braintree, Mass., Feb. 16, 1775.

(3) WEST.—Also information of Dr. Elisha West of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. His daughter Elizabeth, born April 24, 1744, married Oct. 25, 1772, Stephen Winslow of Rochester, Mass. Was Dr. West in Rev. War?—L. D. E.

379. MAGRUDER—BEALL.—Wanted to know the surname of Elizabeth, wife of Ninian Magruder. He was born 1686 in Prince George's Co., Md.; died 1751; was the son of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall (daughter of Ninian Beall) and grandson of Alexander Magruder in Md., 1655.—J. M. C.

380. BRADLEY—GORDON.—Information desired of Samuel Bradley in Camden, S. Carolina, prior to the Revolution. Also of James Gordon, whose daughter Elizabeth married Samuel Bradley. Also of Roger Bradley's service in the Revolution, or that of his father Samuel, or of James Gordon.—M. M. S.

381. TASH.—Col. Thomas Tash was an officer in the Rev. War. I would like to learn details as to the superior officers, engagements, etc. He lived in Durham, N. H.—E. A. G.

382. STROY.—Who were the ancestors of Peter Stoy, born at Kensington, now a part of Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1768?—M. E. C.

383. DODGE.—Among the Rev. soldiers of Conn., is there any account of Seth Dodge, born in Colchester, July 22, 1765? He married Nov. 3, 1791, Deborah Lawrence and soon after moved to New York.—M. A. M.

384. PARMELEE—POMEROY.—My great-grandmother, wife of Giles Parmelee, was a Pomeroy (her first name is not known to me). She named her oldest son Seth. Was she connected with Gen. Seth Pomeroy? Giles Parmelee lived near East Haven and was a soldier in the Rev. War. Information of him desired; also of Orpha Dunbar, wife of Seth Parmelee.—W. J. S.

385. HOLT.—My ancestor, Obadiah Holt, was in Rev. War. He probably enlisted from N. H. or Mass. His widow Susanna lived in Clinton, Me., and received a pension. Some account of the services of Obadiah Holt is greatly desired.—M. H.

386. (1) SWEETLAND—WOODS.—John Sweetland, born August 14, 1759, died at Wallingford, Vt., October 23, 1823; married Sarah (or Sally),

Woods, October 14, 1773. She was born December 25, 1750, and died at Wallingford, Vermont, March 18, 1837. They resided at Attleboro, Mass., in 1778, when their son William was born. Their son John was born June 10, 1774; died at Wallingford, Vt., May 7, 1758; married Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Rachel Beals Gould, January 1, 1799. She was born July 27, 1774, and died February 21, 1849, at Wallingford, Vt. They lived at New Troy, N. H., or vicinity in 1800. I would be very glad of any information regarding John and Sarah Woods Sweetland or the ancestors of Sarah (Gould) Sweetland.

(2) COOK—CHAMBERLAIN.—Samuel³ Cook (Thaddeus⁴, John⁵, Stephen⁶, Gregory⁷) of Preston, Conn., married Sally Chamberlain and removed to Mt. Holly, Vermont. Gregory Cook in 1665 purchased mansion and land between Watertown and Roxbury and in 1672 purchased a tract of land partly in Cambridge and partly in Watertown. The Revolutionary service of Samuel Cook desired.—M. L. C.

387. (1) OVAITT—MUNSON.—William Ovaitt married Sarah Munson in Newbury*, Conn., May 24, 1774. William Ovaitt died at Pownal, Vt., May 17, 1816. Can any one give any information concerning parentage, dates of birth and death of Sarah Munson? Tradition says her father was Israel Munson.

(2) RICHMOND—BLOOD.—Thomas Richmond married Betsy Blood. Can any one give me information concerning dates of birth and death and places of residence of Thomas Richmond? Also of marriage and parentage of Betsy Blood? Where can I find copy of genealogy of Richmond family, published 1896?

(3) BROOKINGS.—Can any one give information concerning Silas Brookings? His son Silas came with his wife Lucy to Shoreham, Vt., about 1788. Silas Brooking's name appears on the Revolutionary rolls as a corporal. Silas Brooking's 2nd wife's name was Lucy. Information concerning her wanted.

(4) BROOKINS—FOBES.—Philip Callender Brookins married Lucina Fobes of Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Information concerning parentage of Lucina Fobes; also of Fobes' family. Did Lucina's father or grandfather serve in Revolution?

(5) CUDWORTH—BALDWIN.—David Cudworth 3rd, married Susannah Sisely Baldwin. He was born in Freetown, Mass.; lived at one time in Putney, Vt.; died in Shoreham, Vt. Information wanted concerning Susannah S. Baldwin. David Cudworth 2nd, was born in Freetown, Mass. Served in Revolutionary War at age of sixteen; married Abigail Joslin. Information concerning ancestry of Abigail Joslin wanted. Was she the daughter of a patriot?—M. C. D.

388. BARBER.—Information of the ancestry of Mary Barber of Newmarket, N. H., born Feb. 4, 1724; married, Aug. 4, 1754, Samuel Chapman, a Revolutionary soldier. She died Dec. 30, 1816. Lieut. Zebulon Barber of Newmarket served with N. H. troops in Rev. War and is thought to have been a relative of Mary Barber. Captain Robert Bar-

* No town by that name in Conn.

ber of N. H. was in Col. Langdon's Co. which marched to Gen. Gates at Saratoga. A John Barber was of Captain Nicholas Gilman's Co. on scout duty, 1709. John Barber was of Dover, N. H., in 16—. Can any connection be found with any of these men?—H.

389. (1) THOMPSON—PHELPS.—Wanted the ancestry of Martha Thompson, who married David Phelps of Westfield, Mass., 1796. He was born July 28, 1769. It is possible she was daughter of Deacon Samuel Thompson of Goshen.

(2) MAYNARD—MOULTON.—Also the ancestry of Rebecca Maynard, who married Aurora Moulton of Floyd, N. Y., 1814. She died 1824. Revolutionary service desired.

(3) PHELPS—NOBLE.—Also the Revolutionary record of Aaron Phelps who was born June 20, 1730. He married Mary Noble.

(4) SPINNING.—Also the Revolutionary record of John Spinning, born Aug. 23, 1752; died July 6, 1816, and maiden name of his wife, Jerusha ———.

(5) JOHNSON.—Was my ancestor Seth Johnson in the Rev. War? He married 1st, Hannah ———, 2nd Mary Edson. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., July 12, 1720. Son of Nathaniel Johnson.—J. C. W.

390. CONKLIN—VON BENSCHOTEN.—My great-grandfather, Capt. Isaac Conklin of Dutchess Co., N. Y., was a Revolutionary soldier. I would like proof that he married Catharine Von Benschoten, and had sons Isaac, John, Abraham, and dates of births, marriages and deaths—W. C.

391. (1) GILBERT.—Ancestry and maiden name desired of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Gilbert of Warminster, Bucks Co., Penn. She was living in 1751. Samuel Gilbert died in 1749 or 1750.

(2) Also of Lucy ———, wife of Peter Chamberlain, who came from England 1687. Their daughter Sarah married Nicholas, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Gilbert.

(3) Ancestry of Mary, wife of John Gilbert, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Chamberlain) Gilbert, of Montgomery Co., Penn. John Gilbert died March, 1794.

(4) CROASDALE.—Ancestry of John Croasdale of Bucks and Montgomery Cos., who married Martha, youngest daughter of John Gilbert. He was lieut. in Capt. Folwell's Co., Philadelphia Co. militia, 1777.

(5) KNOX.—Did William, brother of Gen. Henry Knox, first sec'y of war, marry, and is anything known of his descendants?—H. D. H.

392. FENTON.—Information desired of Robert Fenton who married Rachel ———. They had a son David, born Dec. 19, 1763, who married, Nov. 26, 1786, Margaret Henderson. A Robert Fenton was born March 31, 1724, in Mansfield, Conn.—was he the father of Robert? The Fentons lived in Philadelphia, but were supposed to be descendants of the Conn. family.—A. D. W.

393. (1) HEARD.—Charles Heard was in the Rev. War; also his son George, who was my g.-g.-grandfather. Records in Samuel Heard's family Bible and Charles Heard's will, on record in Madison Co., Ga.,

name Samuel Heard as his grandson. I desire more definite proof of my descent from Charles Heard.

(2) EWELL—KENNERLY.—On the maternal side I am descended from Maxey Ewell of Virginia. His son John, born Feb. 15, 1772, married Mary Kennerly, born Feb. 21, 1778, of Augusta Co., Vir., daughter of James Kennerly, a Rev. soldier. John Ewell and family moved to Tenn. 1801.

(3) DAVIS—WEBB.—Another ancestor was Baxter Davis, born Nov. 3, 1773, of N. Car., and wife, Mary Webb, born Jan. 18, 1782, daughter of William Webb of Essex Co., Vir., and his wife, Frances Young. They moved to Tally Ho, N. Car., in 1776.

(4) RAMSAY—OVERALL.—Another ancestor on my paternal side was William Ramsay, Sr., who moved from N. Car. about 1780 to Tenn. His son, William Ramsay, Jr., married, 1805, Mary Overall, daughter of Nathaniel¹ (John², William¹) of Stafford Co., Vir. John² went to Frederick Co., Vir., about 1734 and married there Sarah Jane Froman. Their children were John, William, Nathaniel and Robert. The last three went to Tenn., 1779 or 1780. William and Robert were killed by Indians. Nathaniel died 1835. He was in "Battle of the Bluff" and "Buchanan's Fort," where Annie Thomas, who became his wife, moulded bullets for their fathers and brothers while they fought. Mary Overall, daughter of Nathaniel and Annie (Thomas) Overall, married William Ramsay, Jr. Information of any of these ancestors will be much appreciated.—Mrs. McG.

In the August number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 116, is given the Fifteenth Psalm from Tate and Brady. It is also mentioned that Nahum Tate was poet laureate of England 1652 to 1715. His metrical versions of the psalms is used to-day in the English church. He also wrote the beautiful hymn "While shepherds watched their flocks by night." He was the author of many plays.

On the next page of the same issue appears a poem from the pen of Mrs. Emeline Tate Walker, the poet of the Chicago Chapter. A pleasing coincidence lies in the fact that Mrs. Walker is a lineal descendant of Nahum Tate. It was quite remarkable that his name and hers should touch in poetic effort bridging over the years that lie between.

THE OPEN LETTER.

Editor of the American Monthly Magazine:

Before me lies a letter from Peoria, in which the writer, referring to my article entitled "The Expedition of Captain James Willing," published in the February number, says that she has found no authority for the statement that George Rogers Clark built Fort Jefferson on the west side of the Mississippi river.

My authority for this statement is "Harper's Cyclopaedia of United States History," Harper and Brothers, New York, 1893. In a sketch of Clark appears the following passage:

"Commissioned a colonel, he successfully labored for the pacification of the Indian tribes. Learning that Governor Hamilton at Detroit had captured Vincennes, he led an expedition against him (February, 1779,) and re-captured it (February 29). He also intercepted a convoy of goods worth ten thousand dollars, and afterwards built Fort Jefferson on the west side of the Mississippi." See Vol. I, page 254.

The Peoria lady says that Fort Jefferson was on the east side of the Mississippi river, in what is now Ballard county, Kentucky, and cites her authorities. Granted that Clark did build a fort here—is it not within the bounds of possibility that he built another on the west bank of the river?

There might as easily have been more than one Fort Jefferson as more than one Fort Washington. During the Revolutionary period there were two Fort Washingtons in Pennsylvania and one in New York—perhaps more.

What is the history of Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis? I am told that these occupy the site of an old fort.

On page 461 of the volume mentioned above is a sketch headed "Expedition of George Rogers Clark (1778)," in which it is said that "Clark established friendly relations with the Spanish commander at St. Louis, across the Mississippi. The French inhabitants of that region, being told of the alliance between France and the United States, became friendly to the Americans."

In Vol. II, on page 899, under the heading "Missouri," is the following paragraph: "In 1780, the British from the lakes attacked St. Louis, but the timely arrival of George Rogers Clark in Illinois saved it from capture."

Now, if George Rogers Clark established friendly relations with the Spanish commander at St. Louis; if he built a fort (whatever its name) on the west bank of the Mississippi; and if he saved St. Louis from capture by the British, he certainly was a hero of the Louisiana territory.—MARGARET B. HARVEY.





YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

JUNE MEETING 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the Church of the Covenant, Thursday morning, June 11, 1903, at 10 o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Paul and Miss Tulloch.

In the absence of the president and the vice-president presiding the meeting was called to order by the recording secretary, and Mrs. Tweedale chosen chairman.

The chaplain not being present the ladies joined in the repetition of the Lord's prayer.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The recording secretary reported that she had written nineteen letters, sent out one charter, received \$5.00 for postage from the treasurer and expended 42 cents since the May meeting.

The corresponding secretary was absent and there was no report from her.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names through their respective state directors:

Mrs. Jobes as president of society in Spokane, Washington, and Mrs. Clayton W. Finch as president of society in Port Chester, New York, both of which were confirmed.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$40.26.

The registrar presented the names of 42 applicants for membership all which were accepted, the recording secretary casting the ballot for their election.

The registrar also reported for the leaflet committee, and she was authorized to have 1,000 leaflets printed, the price being left to her own judgment.

Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Fleming of the committee on printing the constitution being unable to serve, Miss Tulloch was instructed to take charge of the matter with power to call for necessary aid and advice.

Mrs. Tweedale reported for the trunk committee and announced that Mrs. Noble D. Larner had presented the society with a trunk admirably suited to hold its papers, the sole expense being slight repairs to the amount of \$2.50.

It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Larner for her generous gift.

A resolution of sympathy for the vice-president presiding in the bereavement she has sustained in the death of her mother was adopted.

The resignation of Mrs. C. H. Slocumb, state director for Connecticut, was read and accepted with regret.

There being no further business the Board adjourned until the second Thursday in October.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

PATRIOTISM.

Harry A. Miller, Jr. (De la Ware), aged 15.

Wilmington, Delaware, Children of the American Revolution.

Received honorable mention in the prize essay contest.

In seventeen hundred and seventy-six, when the stolid men in blue and buff were fighting for the rights of their country, it was the impelling force of one word, taking the flight of a meteor through the sky of their hopes, to burst forth into constellations of fears and then to disappear in the darkness of sorrow only to be replaced by the sunrise of a nation that should live until the sunset of time, which drove them on to victory, and that word was "patriotism."

You all know from your histories of that terrible winter at Valley Forge, where George Washington, the father of his country, went from tent to tent strewing crumbs of comfort among the wretched, foot-weary followers of the cause. It was here that Washington gained the love and confidence of his soldiers, and through the long winter suffered silently and cheerfully with them, showing that within that proud, erect figure was a heart of pure love and fidelity to God and

man, that in those closed lips was the power to win the faith of all, and in that bold, intrepid spirit was the index to victory and freedom.

Let us retrace our steps farther into the art gallery of Time (in which are the paintings of men, good and bad alike, of battles, of bloodshed, of bravery, the old, old tale of chivalry and love) and gaze upon the portrait of Cromwell, the soldier. What Cromwell did for England, was for England and not for himself alone. Patriotism was written indelibly on his heart. He was a stern commander, but a just one, and England should be proud of him. Ay, and England is proud of him.

But now to later times. Before us we see the vast and bloody panorama of the War of the Rebellion. Those glorious minions in blue and gray, fighting, striving, dying for the cause they thought best. Old men turned boys again in their love for country, and young men, ay! and even boys, grown old in the responsibility thrust upon them; the responsibility of saving their army, their country from defeat.

But before mentioning the brave deeds and the heroes of the war, look at the beacon lights of American history, the saviors of the North, the glorious mainstays of the South; the women whose brave, self-denying deeds did more for North and South alike than the screaming shells and whistling bullets, drawing the life-blood of thousands, ever did.

So, adorning the walls of the hall of fame, may we see, graved on the rock of centuries, before the names of Lee and Grant, Jackson and Sheridan, the names of the noble, generous women, who lived and died, in the patriotism of their hearts, and shall crown the pages of American history forever.

Now let us linger before the portraits of Grant and Lee, one in gray and one in blue, but in both the same love of country that was so well shown in the war of '61-65, when shot and shell were playing havoc in the lines; when the now peaceful fields and meadows were covered with the blood of thousands; when mothers bade their sons

"Strike—till the last arm'd foe expires;
Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires,
God and your native land."

Let us leave the country of our birth, for a while, and with a stroke of the pen, cross the great expanse of the Atlantic ocean, to little Poland. What better illustration of patriotism can be found than the struggle for freedom from the tyranny of Russia. Kosciusko! That name is to Poland what Washington is to America, what Napoleon is to France, what Wallace is to Scotland.

And Wallace! Right well should Scotland love that name, the soldier, the patriot, the martyr, dying for the freedom of his native land. Linked with his name is that of Bruce. Wallace and Bruce!

Before the landslide of time hurled these noble patriots into the abyss of death; before the yawning grave at the foot of the scaffold was opened; before the significance of that immortal line in Gray's elegy:

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave"

was verified in this, as in all cases, those names had flung admiration, respect, fear into the face of every civilized nation of the globe, to be handed down from generation to generation in the history of the world.

If more illustrations of patriotism be needed, turn the pages of the book of Tragedy, to the guarding of the Pass of Thermopylae. When Leonidas defended the pass with a few other brave men against a whole army, what was it that impelled him in the attempt? Was it gold? No. Was it promise of military fame? No. It was patriotism, pure, faithful, blessed love of country.

It seems hard that fidelity should be overcome by treachery; but so it was at Thermopylae. Such is life; but when we all appear before our maker for judgment, which will it be to receive the crown of life, the faithful or the treacherous?

What a difference between the two men, Leonidas and Cæsar. If Cæsar fought for Rome, it was for Cæsar, and not for Rome. Was the conquest of Britain for Rome? Far from it. It was to be used as a stepping stone to supreme power. Cæsar the Roman, Leonidas the Greek. Cæsar, the unpatriotic *caput orbis terrarum*. Leonidas, the faithful, noble soldier, who might have said:

"All is lost, save honor."

But it is not necessary to search for illustrations of patriotism in the far, far past.

Let us recross the great Atlantic, on whose mighty waters patriotism has been pictured time and time again, and shall be pictured until her waters are no more, and once more linger affectionately on the historic battle fields and roam on the historic banks of the calmly flowing rivers of America. Whether we are roaming in the pine woods of Maine or reclining 'neath the southern palms, our hearts fill with some deep emotion when in the distance we see the floating banner with her stars and stripes; stars representing every noble state in our glorious union, set in the blue field of heaven, and thirteen stripes for the thirteen colonies who won for us the title of Americans, the red for the blood of the dead patriots and the white for the purity of the cause.

Before laying down the pen, let us dwell upon the names of several men who have made America famous, who have compelled every nation of the globe to respect Old Glory. Perhaps one of our bravest naval heroes was Paul Jones, a Scotchman by birth, but an American by choice. In his love for America he risked not only the death of a traitor, as all the Americans who signed the Declaration of Independence, but he attained the scurrilous name of pirate by the British na-

tion. His name alone would send shudders of fear through the subjects of King George, and the sight of his vessel would thrust another heretofore new word into many a ship's lexicon, "defeat."

Let us now look at the portrait of the third president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson. Well do we know him as the writer of the Declaration of Independence, but we must also know him as a leader of American politics at the time when the United States was recovering from the blow of war and preparing to continue her way up the footpath of freedom, to arrive at length at the door of power, and find herself a first nation of the earth.

Passing through the corridors of fame, we see the name of Stephen Decatur, the hero of Tripoli, who saved the unfortunate *Philadelphia* from the disgrace of being an ornament to the harbor of Tripoli, and perhaps one of the Tripolitan fleet.

Next to his name is that of Richard Somers, who met death in the same vessel in which Decatur had covered himself with honor. He attempted, for his country's sake, to sail the ship laden with combustibles into the Tripolitan fleet. The fuse was lit, and with the flying wood and iron sped the lives of the six noble men, who died as they had lived, men whose lives were superb examples of patriotism.

Page upon page could be filled with the patriotic deeds of America's heroes, the men who have received the wreath of laurel to crown their stately brows, many of whom now sleep the sleep of the brave, some of whom lived to see the rise of the country they had fought to save. Be that as it may, let us thank God for giving us such men in the past, and grant that in the future the star spangled banner shall glorify a nation as patriotic as that she has glorified since the Continental army raised her to the breeze, as a symbol of patriotism.

SENECA, FALLS, NEW YORK,
WEST FALL STREET,
October 3, 1903.

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: Having in my possession the original marriage bond of William Edmunds, Jr., and Martha Wiles (given the 14th of December, 1786, to Edmund Randolph, Esq., governor or chief magistrate of the commonwealth of Virginia) I am interested to know whether there are descendants of the parties named living at the present time.

MARIA GREENOAK LAURENCE.

IN MEMORIAM

The Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, has lost three valued members since the opening of July:

MISS MARIA SMITH, July 18, 1903.

MRS. GEORGE ELLWANGER, August 8, 1903, aged eighty-six years.

MRS. MATHILDA MARKHAM SMITH, "Real Daughter," September 22, 1903, aged ninety-eight.

In the annals of the Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury, Connecticut, is recorded the loss of three members by death the past year:

MRS. WILLIAM E. DODGE, New York, an honored member, passed away after a long and useful life.

MRS. MAHALA TERRY, "Real Daughter," was laid to rest in December, 1902. She had reached the remarkable age of one hundred years and six months.

MISS AMY BIRD ENO passed away in August. She was the youngest member and daughter of the beloved regent, Mrs. George C. Eno. Her death is an unspeakable loss not only to her family but to a wide circle of friends.

MARTHA WILLIAM DUNLAP, St. Asaph Chapter, Danville, Kentucky, died September 24th, 1903. The chapter mourns the loss of an honored and beloved member.

MRS. EMILY SMITH SUTTON, Kanestio Valley Chapter, Canisteo, New York, entered into rest April 1, 1903.

MISS MARY A. WHEELER, "Real Daughter," Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Stonington, Connecticut, died September 24, 1903, in her home, Togwonk Hill, North Stonington, where she was born November 19, 1803. She was the daughter of Isaac Wheeler, Jr., and Olive Burdick, his wife. Isaac Wheeler was probably the youngest soldier of the Revolution, as he accompanied his father, Lieutenant Isaac Wheeler, as a fifer at the tender age of eight. She was much loved by the members of the chapter, who paid her frequent visits.

MRS. PERSIS A. JOHNSON, Fond-du-Lac Chapter, died at her home in Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, Sept. 23, 1903.

MRS. LAURA E. RICHTER-SCHOCH, founder and first regent of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, entered into rest Thursday, April 16, 1903. She was a descendant of some of the most patriotic and active founders of our republic, having no less than six ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary war, one of whom was Conrad Weiser, the great scout and friend of the Indians, for whom the chapter is named.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., Milford, Conn.	MRS. D. D. COLTON, California, 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
"The Cochran," Washington, D. C.	MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J., 112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
MRS. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.	MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H., 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.	MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y., New Rochelle, N. Y.
MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass., 108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.	MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md., 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
MRS. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin, 286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1905.)

- MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Mo.,
1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,
Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, State of Washington,
"The Arlington," Washington, D. C.
- MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
- MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, Iowa,
Waterloo, Iowa,
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.
- MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEV, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont.
- MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,
Butte, Montana,
1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
- MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minn.,
449 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
- MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pa.,
400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Illinois.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PRALER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
and 1901 Baltimore Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Mrs. ROBERT ANDERSON MCCLELLAN, Athens. V. S. R.
- Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
- Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
- California, . . . Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
- Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado
Springs.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. AMENT, 1445 Washington Avenue, Denver
V. S. R.
- Connecticut, . . Mrs. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
Mrs. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport,
V. R.
- Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.

- District Columbia, . Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 Florida, Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington.
 Mrs. FRANCES E. B. TAYLOR, 923 May Street, Jacksonville
 Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. V. S. R.
 Georgia, Mrs. I. Y. SAGE, "The Kimball," Atlanta.
 Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens. V. S. R.
 Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, "Overlook," Moline.
 Miss MAY LATHAM, Lincoln.
 Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
 Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette. V. S. R.
 Indian Territory, . Mrs. JOSEPH STORY Child, Purcell.
 Iowa, Mrs. W. F. PECK, 723 Brady Street, Davenport.
 Mrs. GEORGE W. OGILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg, Des Moines.
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 Kentucky, . . . Mrs. RICHARD H. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
 Mrs. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
 V. S. R.
 Louisiana, . . . Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT, 623 N. Lafayette Square, New Orleans.
 Maine, Mrs. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry street, Portland, Me.
 Mrs. NORA GRANT RICE, Gardiner. V. S. R.
 Maryland, . . . Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
 Mrs. JAMES D. IGLEHART, 211 West Lanvale St., Baltimore.
 V. S. R.
 Massachusetts, . . Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, Danvers.
 Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.
 Michigan, . . . Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street Detroit.
 Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
 V. S. R.
 Minnesota, . . . Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
 Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony Park, St Paul. V. S. R.
 Mississippi, . . . Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
 Mrs. WM. TORREY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.
 Missouri, . . . Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis.
 Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
 V. S. R.
 Montana, . . . Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
 Mrs. WM. WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton. V. S. R.
 Nebraska, . . . Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
 Mrs. JASPER LEGRANDE KELLOGG, 1844 D street, Lincoln.
 V. S. R.
 New Hampshire, . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
 Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.
 New Jersey, . . . Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth.
 Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C., and Bound Brook. V. S. R.
 New Mexico, . . Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
 New York, . . . Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
 Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
 V. S. R.
 North Carolina, . . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
 Mrs. EDWIN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
 North Dakota, . . Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
 Ohio, Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
 Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.

- Oklahoma Terr'y, Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
 Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
 Pennsylvania, . . Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, 38 N. Lime St., Lancaster.
 Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 323 N. Allegheny St., Bellefonte.
 V. S. R.
 Rhode Island, . . Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
 Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
 V. S. R.
 South Carolina, . . Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
 Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg. V. S. R.
 South Dakota, . . Mrs. CHARLES E. BARROWS, 637 Nebraska St., Huron.
 Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
 Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville. V. S. R.
 Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
 Mrs. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston. V. S. R.
 Utah, Mrs. GEORGE Y. WALLACE, 5 Laurel St., Salt Lake City.
 Vermont, Mrs. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
 Mrs. J. E. ORMSBEE, Brandon. V. S. R.
 Virginia, Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
 Washington, . . . Mrs. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma.
 Mrs. THOMAS B. TANNATT, Spokane. V. S. R.
 West Virginia, . . MISS VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
 Mrs. WILLIAM BENTLY, 925 Juliana St., Parkersburg. V. S. R.
 Wisconsin, . . . Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming, Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS, 1811 Adams Mill Road, Washington,
 D. C. and Red Bank, Big Horn Basin.
 Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C.
 and New Castle. V. S. R.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1903.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, June 3rd, for the approval of the minutes; the acceptance of new members, and the consideration of any business for the welfare of the National Society.

In the absence of the President General the Recording Secretary General called the meeting to order at 10.15 a. m., and announced the receipt of a telegram from the President General, stating that she would be unable to be present at the first day's session of the Board.

Upon motion, Mrs. Weed, Vice-President General, was nominated to the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed,

Vice-President General, Montana; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, Historian General; Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, District of Columbia; State Vice-Regents, Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Florida, and Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General.

There being some discussion over accepting the minutes, the Chair ruled that inasmuch as there is a misunderstanding about the Historian General's report, that the proper procedure would be to accept the minutes and bring this up under a reconsideration of the Historian General's report.

Mrs. Mann moved that this be done. Motion carried.

Reports of a few officers were given, it not being obligatory to make regular reports at a special meeting of the Board.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: I have no regular report to offer, but desire simply to state that the amendments to be acted on at the Continental Congress of 1904 have been sent out to National officers, State and Chapter Regents. Constitutions and Officers' Lists have also been issued,—in all, 835.

I desire to present to the Board the following resolutions of the Pittsburgh Chapter on the death of Mrs. McCandless, one of the two honorary life members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:

MRS. SARAH N. McCANDLESS died on Monday, March 30th, at 2.30 p. m. The funeral services on Wednesday, April 1st, were conducted by Bishop Whitehead and Rev. Dr. Arundel, in Trinity church. The interment was in Allegheny cemetery.

Mrs. McCandless was the youngest daughter of Thomas Collins and Sarah Lowrey Collins. She was born April 16th, 1813.

Her father died when she was but one year old, and the greater part of her life before her marriage was spent in one of the many beautiful homes by which Pittsburgh was surrounded in those early days, but which have long since disappeared in the so-called march of improvement.

In that home, where nothing that could assure refinement and culture was neglected, patriotism was faithfully and persistently instilled. Not a 22nd of February was passed over; not a 4th of July was forgotten. Each day was observed as a festival and those festivities were long remembered by the privileged ones who took part in them. It is also said that Mrs. Collins never allowed any of her young friends to

begin their life as householders without a solemn warning that they must never expect success, or, in plainer terms, good luck, unless a portrait of George Washington was hung on their walls. So it is not surprising that when the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized, although Mrs. McCandless was then far advanced in life, the society at once received her hearty sympathy and support.

After Mrs. Collins had exhausted the resources of Pittsburgh (then a very small place), in the education of her daughter Sarah, she was sent east for further advantages, the result of which gave pleasure to all those with whom she came in contact. Even those to whom she may have been unknown until the later years of her life, can recall her as seated at her beloved harp. She brought forth not only the strains that were soft and sweet, but full rounded chords of strength and vigor.

On December 4th, 1834, Miss Sarah N. Collins became Mrs. Wilson McCandless.

Mr. McCandless at that time was one of the leading lawyers of Allegheny county, and was afterwards appointed Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, by President Buchanan.

One of McCandless' ancestors was Thomas Mayhew, who was appointed Lord Proprietor and Governor for life of Martha's Vineyard. He was born in 1591 and died in 1682.

Mrs. McCandless entered the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by different lines. Her great-grandfather was Rev. Elihu Spencer, who had been a missionary among the Six Nations, but was appointed chaplain in the Continental army. Stephen Lowrey, her grandfather, was a commissary general, with the rank of colonel.

Mrs. McCandless and Mrs. Elizabeth Denny McKnight were made honorary life members of the National Society, and they were the only ones upon whom that honor was conferred.

While unable to take an active part in the chapter's work, on account of her age, she showed her interest, not only by attending the meetings and going on several occasions to Washington to attend the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but by the gift to the chapter of a beautiful crystal chandelier. This chandelier was imported from Germany in 1818 and was the only one of the kind, or probably the only one of any kind, in the place at the time of Lafayette's second visit to Pittsburgh. It was borrowed by the city to be used at the reception given to him, and it was under its sparkling prisms he stood to receive the citizens of Pittsburgh.

Although Mrs. McCandless had almost completed her ninetieth year, yet she retained her vigor of mind and body to within a few months of her decease, when her physical strength began to fail. She had long passed the limit of three-score years and ten, yet was her strength not labor and sorrow, but peace and joy.

There can scarcely be any one now who can remember her as the

beautiful original of the portrait painted by Sully in 1836; but we all can remember the fair gentlewoman of the old school, upon whom the burden of years sat lightly, who was bright and animated in society and interested and sympathetic towards all.

When the angel came for her, he seemed, by his touch, to bring back the youthful look of years long past, and those who gazed lovingly at the still, quiet face and form could see the lines of youth and beauty of twenty years, so faithfully given by the artist's pencil.

We therefore offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That although by the death of Mrs. Sarah N. McCandless this society has lost a loved and valued member, and while we sorrow that we shall see her face no more, yet we are thankful that she was so long spared to go in and out among us, proving to us how beautiful old age can be made.

That we extend our sincere sympathy to her family, and that this resolution be placed as a record of the minutes, and a copy of the same be sent to her family.

Committee:	MATILDA W. DENNY,
(Signed)	MRS. CYRUS CLARKE,
	MRS. WM. WALLACE.

Miss Frazer moved that the report of the Corresponding Secretary General be accepted. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had received letters from the following State Regents expressing regret at being unable to attend this meeting of the Board: Mrs. Morgan Smith, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Rising, Minnesota; Mrs. Allee, Nebraska; Mrs. Walter Talbot, Arizona, and Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin.

The Treasurer General brought to the Board an incidental expense of the sub-committee on ways and means for Continental Hall, in the matter of postage, and asked the authority of the Board for paying this bill, stating that in the report read last month, Mrs. Sternberg had accepted the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee with the understanding that these expenses, as well as that of a clerk, would be met by the society when required.

Miss Frazer moved: "That the Board approved payment of expenses incurred by the Continental Hall sub-Committee on Ways and Means." Seconded by Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

The following was presented by Mrs. Tulloch:

"It is with sorrow that I announce the death of Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, former Registrar General, and Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an able and conscientious officer. I move that the Board now in session send resolutions of regret and take

a recess during the hour of the funeral as a mark of respect." Seconded by Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 340; applications verified awaiting dues, 104; applications examined but incomplete, 132; applications received since March 25th, 32. "Real Daughters" presented, 2. Badge permits issued, 461; permits for Recognition Pins, 81; bar permits, 16. Resignations, 54; dropped, 5; deaths, 41.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Main moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new members.

The Recording Secretary General reported that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion of Mrs. Tulloch, the resignations were accepted and the announcement of the deaths received with regret.

The report of the Registrar General was then accepted.

A letter was read to the Board, addressed to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, from Miss Laura Pauline Pancoast, Recording Secretary of the "Declaration of Independence" Chapter, of Philadelphia.

After some discussion of this letter Mrs. Main moved:

"That the communication of Miss Pancoast, written to Mrs. Tulloch, and presented by her to the National Board, be referred to the Judicial Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution." Seconded by Mrs. Eagan and carried.

The State Regent of the District asked a ruling of the Board upon the question that had been raised by some of the District chapters as to whether By-Law 1 of the National Society governed chapters.

This was examined and carefully considered by the Board.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the State Regent of the District inform her chapters that Article 1 of the By-Laws relates only to National officers." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Hon. Horace Porter ambassador to France, acknowledging the letter of condolence sent from the Board on the death of Mrs. Porter.

At 1.15 o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter past two.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3rd.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half-past two o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Lockwood called the attention of the Board to the necessity of retaining a messenger in the office during the summer.

After some discussion, Mrs. Eagan moved: "That the services of a messenger boy be continued." Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

The Registrar General asked permission to present a supplementary report. This being granted, the Recording Secretary General was, upon motion, instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: After weeks and months of hard work the Alaska Chapter of Sitka, Alaska, is in a position to organize, and on June 5th it will organize with a membership of thirteen. Their first work will be a memorial placed in the Russian church at Sitka to the memory of the Empress Catherine of Russia, who was the only sovereign to recognize American independence.

The work in South Dakota is progressing and by the fall I hope to have a chapter there, also one well under way in Manila.

The following Chapter Regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Letitia B. Hand, Cape May, N. J., and Sarah Pickens McQueen, Eutaw, Ala. Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Alice Reed Harlan, Marshall, Ills.; Mrs. Ruth Olivia Culbertson, Carroll, Ia., and Miss Marie Ware Laughton, Boston, Mass., and the re-appointment of Mrs. Mary H. Stoddard Johnston, Humboldt, Iowa, and Mrs. Mary Churchill Noble, Mattoon, Ills. State Regents' commissions issued, 47; Chapter Regents' commissions, 6; Charter applications, 3; Charters, 3, viz: "Ann Crooker St. Clair," Effingham, Ills.; "Sarah Dickinson," Newnan, Ga.; and "Ellen I. Sanger," Littleton, N. H. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 5. Letters received, 7; letters written, 114. In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 375 new members' cards; 1,000 ancestors' cards; 242 corrections; 43 deaths; 48 resignations; 2 dropped for non-payment of dues; 2 re-instatements and 3 vacant numbers. Actual membership June 3, 1903, 37,943. Letters written, 49.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the appointments be confirmed and the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Eagan and carried.

At this point a discussion over the Lineage Book began and occupied most of the remaining hours of the meeting; different points of form were carefully weighed.

The question reverted to the use of the words "his wife" after the wife's name; as for instance, "John Smith was the son of John Smith and Mary Jones Smith 'his wife.'"

After much discussion the President General said: "All in favor of the use of the words 'his wife' will say 'aye,' those opposed, 'no.'" The *viva voce* vote appearing doubtful, a division was called, which resulted as follows: Voting in the affirmative, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Pealer and Miss Herbert. Voting in the negative, Mrs. Rosa, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Frazer, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Holcombe. The motion was declared lost.

The President General said: "It has been suggested to use separate paragraphs, according as it is in the books. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. It was decided: 1st, The surnames are to be repeated, and, 2nd, each generation shall be given separate paragraphs, starting on fresh lines.

Dr. McGee inquired if the Board approved of having a reference, this being usual in scientific books, and saving labor.

Upon inquiry by the Chair, and no objection being offered, it was so ordered.

Dr. McGee withdrew to have a sample of the work on the Lineage Book type-written, to submit to the Board.

During her absence and while waiting for this record, Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Supervising Committee, made a short verbal report on the rooms that it had been decided, at a recent meeting of the Board, to rent in this building.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that upon consultation with the Treasurer General and others, for whom this increase of working space had been arranged, it was decided to retain the present Board room, and remove the partition between it and the small room adjoining, and that it would be unnecessary to rent additional rooms, provided the President General did not object to her present quarters.

The President General replied that she was quite willing to remain in her present office room, and expressed approval of the removing of the partition, to increase the size of the Board room.

Upon motion, the report of the Supervising Committee was accepted.

Dr. McGee returned with the type-written copy and submitted this to the Board.

After the inspection of this type-written record, Dr. McGee moved: "That the Historian General be authorized to change the arrangement of the genealogy in the Lineage Book as reported last month, to the extent of repeating the surname, thus: John Smith and Mary (Jones) Smith." Seconded by Mrs. Holcombe. Motion carried unanimously.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the Revolutionary ancestor's name be left as it is in the Lineage Book."

The *viva voce* vote appearing doubtful, a division was called, which resulted as follows: Voting the affirmative, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Pealer, Miss Herbert and Mrs. Terry. Voting in the negative, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Mann, Miss Frazer, Dr. McGee, and Mrs. Holcombe. The motion was declared lost.

Mrs. Rosa moved: "That Mrs. Terry's motion 'that the Revolutionary ancestor's name be left as it is in the Lineage Book,' be reconsidered." Seconded by Mrs. Mann and carried.

Discussion followed.

The President General said: "This discussion has already been quite prolonged. I regret all this but if necessary I shall be pleased to turn it over to a committee."

The President General withdrew and requested Mrs. Tulloch to take the Chair.

The Chair inquired if there was any motion under consideration.

Dr. McGee: "Mrs. Terry's motion is now before us. The motion to reconsider was carried."

The Chair requested discussion of the same.

After careful consideration of the matter the following substitute was offered to Mrs. Terry's motion by Miss Herbert: "I move that the name, or names, of Revolutionary ancestors be placed immediately after the name of the member, so that it should read: 'Revolutionary ancestor, John Smith.'" Seconded by Miss Frazer, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried at half-past five o'clock to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

EFFIE B. MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General.

